

Robert Kingston Pugh
Hobson & Co.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 626.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

IMPORTANT NOVELTIES.

1st. "The REBELLION in INDIA"—an ENTIRE NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, Painted by Messrs. Hine, Clare, Knott, Perring, and Frey, illustrating the most important Localities of the PRESENT MUTINY, with an interesting LECTURE on the RISE and PROGRESS of the BRITISH RULE in INDIA, by JAMES MALCOLM, Esq., late of the Royal Panopticon, daily at a Quarter-past Four and Half-past Nine.

2nd. A NEW PHILOSOPHICAL ENTERTAINMENT, explanatory of the most celebrated ANCIENT and MODERN ILLUSIONS of the (so called) WIZARDS, with numerous Experimental Illustrations.

Re-engagement of the St. GEORGE'S CHOIR, for their popular VOCAL CONCERTS, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, at Eight.

LECTURE by Mr. KING, on "The ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE."

The DISSOLVING VIEWS and PANORAMAS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR.

Stevens's Eighty New Cosmographs and Life-like Stereoscopes; the Diver and Diving Bell; more than 3,000 Models and Works of Art; Electrical Experiments; Machinery always in Motion; Montanari's Art Wax-Work, &c., &c.

Exhibition daily of the far-famed Polytechnic OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

OKEY'S PARIS—the PARISIANS.—St.

Cloud, Versailles, Baden, Black Forest, Piano, Burlesque, and Rough Sketches. Evenings, except Saturday, at Eight. Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Seats, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. Lowther Arcade Rooms, Adelaide-street, Charing-cross.

TONIC SOL-FA CONCERT.—SURREY-GARDENS MUSIC-HALL.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PLAISTOW, ESSEX (a Union, on equal terms, of the Baptist and Independent Denominations). The Rev. JOHN CURWEN, Pastor.

The Building Committee propose holding a CONCERT in aid of their Funds at the ROYAL SURREY-GARDENS MUSIC-HALL, on Tuesday Evening, November 3rd.

The Choir will consist of an efficient number of Children taught on the Tonic Sol-fa Method, selected from the 3,000 who sang at the recent Tonic Sol-fa Concert held at the Crystal Palace. The Programme will be the same as the one used on that occasion; and during the interval between the Parts, Mr. CURWEN will deliver a brief LECTURE on the METHOD.

Tickets, 1s. each; or, for Reserved Seats, numbered, in the First Gallery, 2s. 6d.; or Second Gallery, 1s. 6d.; and Books of Words (3d. each) may be had of Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Keith, Frowse, and Co., 48, Cheap-side; Sprague, 7, Finsbury-pavement; Fentum, 78, Strand; Abbott, 103, High-street, Borough; Burnet, near Camberwell-gate; Binckes, Old Kent-road; Miller, Bridge-road, Lambeth; and various other Book and Music-sellers. Tickets for the Private Boxes, which will accommodate Six Persons, may be had of Messrs. Ward and Co. only, price 21s.

Doors open for Ticket-holders, from Six o'clock until Quarter to Seven, after which time Numbered Seats only will be reserved. Concert to commence at Seven.

Mr. Curwen's intimate connexion, as well with the particular object of this Concert as with the Tonic Sol-fa movement, induces the Building Committee to urge the assistance of his friends on this occasion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The THIRTEENTH COURSE of LECTURES to YOUNG MEN will be delivered (D.V.) in EXETER HALL, on the following TUESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock:—

November 17th, 1857—William Edward Baxter, Esq., M.P., of Dundee. "The Social Influence of Christianity."

November 24th—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Baptist Church, Liverpool. "Manliness."

December 1st—J. B. Gough, Esq. "Social Responsibilities."

December 8th—The Rev. George Smith, Trinity Chapel, Poplar. "Modern Geographical Researches in Africa."

December 15th—The Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham. "The Silence of Scripture."

December 22nd—The Rev. Wm. Landels, Baptist Church, Regent's-park. "The Lessons of the Street."

January 12th, 1858—The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. "Hugh Miller's 'Testimony of the Rocks'—God in his Word and in his Works."

January 19th—The Rev. Samuel Coley, Wesleyan Methodist Minister, Manchester. "The Church: its Influence, Duties, and Hopes in the Present Age."

January 26th—The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury. "Pulpit Eloquence of the Seventeenth Century."

February 2nd—The Rev. John Stoughton, Congregational Church, Kensington. "Varieties of Spiritual Life."

February 9th—Edward Corderoy, Esq. "Progress—Life of George Stephenson."

February 16th—The Rev. Norman McLeod, Minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow. "A Life Story, with Characters and Comments."

Tickets for the COURSE ONLY. For the Reserved Central Seats, 5s. each; Reserved Platform, 5s.; Area and Western Gallery, 3s.; Platform, 2s. May be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Bull, Hunton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Dalton, Cockspur-street; Westerton, Knightsbridge; Cote's Library, 139, Cheap-side; A. and W. Hall, 10, Cambridge-terrace, Camden New Town; Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington; Pewtress and Son, 67, Newington Causeway; and at the Office of the Society, 165, Aldersgate-street, City.

W. EDWYN SHIPTON, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SOUTH-STREET, DORCHESTER.

The DEDICATION SERVICES will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th of Nov., 1857, when the Rev. ROBERT FERGUSON, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., of Ryde, will preach in the Morning, and the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of Craven Chapel, in the Evening. Service in the Morning, at Eleven, and in the Evening at Seven.

There will be a cold collation, and tea between the Services, at the Town Hall.

On the following Sunday, the Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Principal of New College, will preach in the Morning and Evening. Service in the Morning at Eleven, and in the Evening at half-past Six.

Collections for the Building Fund will be made at each Service.

THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REDHILL, SURREY, and ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER.

Instituted October 27th, 1847, for the Care and Education of Idiots, especially in the earlier periods of life.

THE AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this CHARITY will occur TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, for the purpose of Electing FIFTEEN applicants from the list of 165 candidates.

Sir GEORGE CARROLL in the Chair.

The poll will commence at Twelve o'clock, and close at Three precisely. The elections will regularly occur in April and October. Persons becoming subscribers may vote immediately.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., } Gratuitous
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

N.B.—The Board request a perusal of the last Report, which may be had gratuitously on application at the office, 29, Poultry, where subscriptions will be thankfully received, and all needful information cheerfully supplied.

Office, 29, Poultry, October, 1857.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTER'S ALMANACK and POLITICAL ANNUAL, 1858.

Will be ready in November. Price 6d. Sold by all Booksellers.

London: Kent and Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE to INTENDING ASSURERS.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Established in 1837, and incorporated by Special Act of Parliament) is now ready, and may be had free, on application.

This Society is the only one in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums. A comparison of its Rates, Principles, and Progress is invited with those of other Companies.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET,
Corner of Fenchurch-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for the CENTENARY FUND of the above Institution, in different parts of the United Kingdom.

Apply, by letter only, to Elias Chartier, Esq., 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, as INSPECTOR of SCHOOLS

and TRAVELLING AGENT, a Gentleman qualified, by the possession of the requisite attainments, to act in the above capacity. The qualities chiefly required are (in connexion with decided Christian character) energy, tact, and habits of business. Commencing salary, 150*l*.

Apply, by letter, to the Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, London.

A MEMBER of a CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

of middle age, seeks a SITUATION such as CLERK, where accuracy and knowledge of business would be available. Has a knowledge of the Book-keeping, and is at home in Corresponding for the Press. Satisfactory references could be had.

Address, N. E. P., 9, Pulteney-bridge, Bath.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A MEDICAL MAN

in extensive country practice has a VACANCY for a PUPIL, who would have an excellent opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession.

Address, Medicus, Messrs. Ferris and Co., Chemists, Union-street, Bristol.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG

LADY, accustomed to business, a SITUATION as GENERAL SALESWOMAN in a respectable House of Business. Country preferred.

Address, P. M., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bonville-street, Fleet-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY, who has

had some experience in a Fancy Toy, Stationery, and Ironmongery business. A member of a Christian Church will be preferred.

Address, Mr. Cuxeter, Ironmonger, Abingdon, Berks.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

in a first-class concern, a SECOND COUNTERMAN. A Young Man of Christian principles.

Address, with all particulars, H. Kingham, Watford, Herts.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED

a respectable business-like YOUNG MAN, about twenty years of age. A Dissenter preferred.

For particulars apply to E. Stiles, Ongar, Essex.

TO GROCERS and CHEESEMONGERS.—

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, an APPOINTMENT as SHOPMAN. The Advertiser has held a situation of trust for several years, and can be highly recommended by his employer; he is energetic, a good salesman, and capable of taking an active part in one or both branches: has been used to a brisk Retail and Family Trade.

Address, J. F., 141, Summer-lane, Birmingham.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—E. HAYES

and CO., WATLING WORKS, have a VACANCY for Three or Four PUPILS. The above Firm was built and is conducted for the Training of Young Men for Mechanical Engineers. A part of each day is spent in studying the Theory.

For prospectuses and particulars apply to Edward Hayes and Co., Watling Works, Stony Stratford.

VOTES for MIDDLESEX.—

Several valuable PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, with private access to the river Thames, all fronting the main road, situate near POPE'S VILLA, TWICKENHAM; price from £35 to £95 each, including cost of conveyance.

For particulars apply to W. C. Powell, General Commission Agent, 83, Chiswell-street.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

The Directors are prepared to make ADVANCES, either in Large or Small Sums, on Mortgage of Freehold, Copyhold, Funded, or Leasehold Property.

Application for such Advances may be made, post paid, to the Secretary, 32, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

By order of the Board,

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN,

EDWARD MIALI, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Mayor of Manchester.

OFFICE.

LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, to the Secretary for Manchester, John Kingsley, Esq., or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

1,000*l*. IN CASE OF DEATH,

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6*l*. PER WEEK,

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3*l*. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—23,732*l*.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.B.)

THE OBJECTS most to be DESIRED in

EFFECTING a LIFE ASSURANCE.—These are, Perfect Security and the Largest Benefits in proportion to the Contributions paid. They are both fully attained in the

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is now of Twenty-six years' standing, and possesses Accumulated Funds, arising from the Contributions of Members only, amounting to upwards of One Million Sterling, and has an Annual Revenue of upwards of 170,000*l*.

The MUTUAL PRINCIPLE being adopted, the entire surpluses or "Profits," as ascertained Triennially, are allocated in addition to the Sums Assured, and they present a flattering prospect to the Members. For example: the sum now payable on a Policy for 1,000*l*., effected in 1831, is 1,500*l*. 5*l*. 8*d*., being a return of Seventy-one per Cent. on the Premiums paid on Middle-aged Lives, and Policies effected in later years are similarly increased.

The next TRIENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS will take place on 1st MARCH, 1860.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

LONDON OFFICE—26, POULTRY, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

WESTERN LONDON OFFICE—6A, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST.

BOURNE-TERRACE, W.

CHARLES B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY.

(Established under 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.)

HEAD OFFICE—37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACK-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq., Leane's-row, Walworth.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., Lambeth, and Tooting-common.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., 27, Cannon-basa and Camden-town.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldersgate-street.
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PRATT, DANIEL, Esq., Fleet-street and Chancery-lane.
SILVESTER, H. R., Esq., Dover-road.

ARBITRATORS.

GOULD, GEORGE, Esq., Loughton.
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MANN, JOHN, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
PELLATT, APSLEY, Esq., Southwark.
TRITTON, JOSEPH, Esq., 54, Lombard-street.

AUDITORS.

MIERS, THOMAS, Esq., Loughborough-park.
MILLAR, W. H., Esq., Laurel-grove, Brixton-hill.

BANKERS.

Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and Co.,
54, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouverie-street and Hammer-smith.

SURVEYORS.

Messrs. W. and C. PUGH, Blackman-street, Borough.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

- The objects of the Society are to enable the public—
1. To accumulate money at a good interest by periodical instalments.
2. To invest money in small or large sums without liability and easily withdrawable.
3. To borrow money for short or long periods upon the security of land, dwelling-houses, trade premises, public buildings, and ground-rents.
4. To purchase or erect private residences, farm-houses, trade premises, and public buildings.
5. To purchase freehold land either in allotments for building or in large quantities for agricultural purposes.

LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Money, in large or small sums, for long or short periods, may be obtained without delay upon approved security of Land or House Property.

Money lent may be repaid by Monthly or other instalments, spread over any number of years not exceeding fifteen.

The Advance Table shows the amount which a borrower of 100*l.*, 500*l.*, or 1,000*l.*, will have to repay per Month during the period within which he may have agreed to pay the loan. It will be seen that, if the loan of 100*l.* is to be repaid within five years, the sum to be repaid Monthly is 2*l.* 3*l.* 4*l.*; and that, if it is to be repaid within fifteen years, the sum to be repaid Monthly is 1*l.* 9*l.*

The payments off Loans may be made Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Yearly, instead of Monthly, if preferred; the amounts may be ascertained of the Secretary.

The Charges of the Society's Solicitors for preparing the mortgage are defrayed by the Society, and included in the repayments as specified in the Advance Table.

A loan may be repaid within a shorter period than that originally stipulated; or, if, after a time, the repayments originally fixed are burdensome, the period within which the loan should be paid off may be extended, and the repayments consequently reduced.

REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY.

Property may be redeemed on equitable terms, as set forth in the Redemption Table; or pre-payments may be made for any number of years, in which case a Discount of four per Cent. will be allowed.

No re-conveyance is required in the redemption of property mortgaged to the Society, the release being effected by an endorsement upon the Mortgage-deed signed by the Trustees.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—Arrangements have been made with a well-established Life Assurance Company by which a Mortgagor can, by a small additional periodical payment, secure the immediate conveyance of his property to his executors in the event of his decease—thus combining the benefit of Life Assurance with the other advantages of the Society.

EXAMPLES OF BORROWERS.

JOHN PRUDENT has a leasehold interest in premises bringing in 50*l.* per year for fifteen years. The reversion to the freehold is to be sold for 400*l.* He borrows the money of this Society, to be repaid in fifteen years by 3*l.* 17*l.* 5*l.* per month, or 46*l.* 9*l.* per year, and, at the end of that time is possessed of a freehold worth 500*l.* per annum, free of all debt.

JACOB THOUGHTFUL takes ten 100*l.* shares, and pays on them 5*l.* per month for three years and two months; he has then paid 190*l.* into the Society; he finds that the house he lives in, for which he pays 36*l.* per year rent, is to be sold for 500*l.* He takes out the money which he has invested in the Society, amounting, with interest, to 202*l.*, and borrows of the Society 300*l.* more, making together the whole purchase money. The loan of 300*l.* he repays within fifteen years, by instalments of 2*l.* 18*l.* 1*l.* per month, or rather less than 25*l.* per year. During this period he has no rent to pay, as he is his own landlord. At the end of fifteen years he is in possession of a freehold house, which has in reality cost him only 172*l.* 15*l.*

ROBERT WISEMAN having mortgaged his house for 500*l.*, is called upon to discharge the same. He therefore borrows the amount from this Society, to be repaid within fifteen years by instalments of 4*l.* 10*l.* 5*l.* per month. At the end of that period he has the satisfaction of finding his property free from incumbrance. Or he may, in order to effect the object, borrow the 500*l.*, to be repaid in ten years by instalments of 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*l.* per month; but, after paying 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*l.* per month for five years, he finds himself unable to continue to pay so large an amount, and obtains an extension of the period from five to ten years, and consequently a reduction of the monthly payments from 6*l.* 2*l.* 11*l.* to 3*l.* 12*l.* 2*l.* per month. Or, if at the end of the first five years he should have a sum of money left him, and wishes to redeem his property by one payment, he can do so by paying 304*l.* 12*l.* 5*l.*, which includes principal and interest, together with legal expenses.

TEMPORARY LOAN ON SHARES.

Should sickness, want of employment, or other pecuniary emergency arise, an investor can, upon the deposits of his share-certificates, borrow a sum not exceeding the amount paid by him to the Society, interest being charged at the rate of 7*l.* per month for 5*l.*, which includes all expenses.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS received daily to any amount at 4 per cent. interest, returnable, if not over 100*l.*, at One Week's notice; above 100*l.*, at One Month's notice.

INVESTMENT SHARES issued of 10*l.*, 25*l.*, 50*l.*, and 100*l.*, payable either in one sum or by instalments.

Shares subscribed in full will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

All money paid upon Shares is returnable with interest upon notice, and there is no personal liability.

A copy of the Sixth Annual Report, with Prospectus, will be sent upon receipt of one postage stamp, and, with the Rules, for four postage stamps.

Office hours from nine to five, and on Wednesdays from nine to eight.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETIES.

A NEW SOCIETY (the No. 5) is now forming. Entrance fee 1*l.* per Share; Subscription 5*l.* per month; Rules 6*l.*

Ten per Cent. Profit on Subscriptions.

Six per Cent. Interest for Deposits.

3,000*l.* will be advanced at the first meeting.

R. G. PEACOCK, Manager,

Belgrave Hall,

41, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.

See the "British Standard" of Feb. 27, 1857, pages 72 and 73.

LOANS ADVANCED. DEPOSITS RECEIVED.**LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).**

36A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).

Capital 125,000*l.*, in 15,000 Shares of 10*l.* and 5*l.* each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20*l.* to 1,000*l.*, for short or long periods.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.—Deposits are now received at 6½ per cent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Interest, 4*l.* per cent.

Annuities Granted on liberal terms.

N.B. Deposits for three months certain are received at 5½ per cent., and for six months certain at 5½ per cent.

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1*l.* 10*l.* per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2*l.* 5*l.* per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000*l.* to 1,638*l.*

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000*l.* EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
1820.....	£ s. d. 523 16 0	£ s. d. 114 5 0	£ s. d. 1638 1 0
1825.....	582 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 8 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

MONEY—ESTABLISHED 1849.

LOANS, from 5*l.* to 50*l.*, on the Personal Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly, Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to any part, on receipt of four postage stamps and a stamped directed envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Pentonville, London. T. SHORT, Secretary.

MONEY to ANY AMOUNT ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, repayable by Instalments from One to Fifteen years.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. E. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c., repayable within two years by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments. And GOOD BILLS DISCOUNTED, charges moderate, and strict confidence observed. MINISTERS SPECIALLY TREATED WITH.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily, from Nine till Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of application and prospectuses gratis on receipt of stamped envelope.

MONEY ADVANCES.—Parties residing in Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or short periods, from £30 to £200, on Personal or other Security, returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C. Concanen, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A sum of £50 advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly instalments of £1 7*l.* Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private office. Established 1846.

PIANOFORTE for SALE, by Collard and Collard. It is a very Powerful and Brilliant-toned Semi-Cottage, of octaves, O G full; contains all their Recent Improvements, and will be sold at a low price for cash.

For Cards to View, apply to Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co., 171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

SUPERIOR GAS COOKING APPARATUS, Warm Closets, and Tables of every description. Improved Warming and Ventilating Gas Stoves, suitable for every kind of Room or Hall. Manufactured by Cutler and Sons, Founders and General Gas Fitters, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

CUNDY'S PATENT PURE WARM AIR VENTILATING STOVES. The only Pedestal Stove which gained a Prize Medal (Class 476) at the Great Exhibition, 1851. Especially adapted for Warming Churches, Chapels, Schools, Entrance Halls, Libraries, Warerooms, &c., with great economy. Sold by Cutler and Sons, Licensees and Manufacturers, 16, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.; and all Ironmongers.

SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES, by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2*l.* 8*l.* per 5*l.*, at NEWBOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Street Music.....	851
Legalised Irregularity ..	Grave Charge against the	852
Church Parade of the	Government	852
Police	Spirit of the Press	852
Church-rate Contest ..	Foreign and Colonial	852
Newcastle-on-Tyne — A	Mr. Gladstone on the Uni-	854
Workhouse Chap-	versities	854
laincy	Revival of French African	854
Religious Intelligence ..	Slavery	854
The Indian Mutinies ..	Mr. W. Fox, M.P.	854
History of the Indian	Accident to "Big Ben" ..	854
Mutiny	The Late Floods	854
Public Opinion on India ..	State of Trade	855
Indian Names	Crime and Casualties ..	855
News of Literature & Art	Court, Personal, & Official	855
Gael Labour Made to Pay	Miscellaneous News	856
Postscript	Law and Police Intelli-	856
LEADING ARTICLES:	gence	856
Summary	Literature	857
The Fall of Delhi	Literary Miscellany	857
The Last Dying Speech	Gleanings	858
of Orangeism	Money Market and Com-	858
The Rev. A. Vaughan ..	mercial Intelligence	859

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

LEGALISED IRREGULARITY.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made that Sunday evening services at Exeter Hall, conducted by dignitaries and clergymen of the Church of England, is to be resumed during the winter months, and four bishops are said to have engaged to take part in them. We are heartily glad to hear it—perhaps, all the more so, because we like to see religious enterprise venture out of the traditional and beaten track, and evince a desire "by all means to save some."

These services, following close, as they do, upon a great deal of summer out-door preaching, and themselves denuded of that ecclesiastical authority and formality which have been held so important in the Church Establishment, indicate an amount of aggressive zeal, and that, too, of a high religious order, which no Christian mind can witness without satisfaction. It may be, as is alleged by some, that this legalised irregularity is not nearly so fruitful as would at first sight appear. It may be that the bulk of the congregations collected within Exeter Hall, is drafted from neighbouring churches and chapels rather than from those wide religious wastes which are the saddest features of this metropolis. It may be that a very small per centage of those who attend consists of the classes who systematically avoid Divine worship in the edifices specially set apart for it. No doubt, there is some truth at the bottom of these unfriendly and depreciatory allegations. But the spirit which prompts to this kind of irregular effort is of far higher moral worth, than the wisdom of the particular plans which it may choose to adopt. Those plans might be admitted to be ill-conceived, and characterised by but scanty knowledge of the habits of the classes for whose benefit they have been specially framed. But a display of heart, even when it is awkward and bungling in its mode of expression, exerts a moral influence greater than any aptitude of means—just as when a man throws off his coat, tucks up his shirt sleeves, and seizes upon a broom, he inspires in by-standers a more confident expectation that dirt is about to disappear, than he would have excited by the most emphatic but orderly denunciations of dirt in general. We may smile at his lack of handiness—but, at least, he begets in us the belief that he is thoroughly in earnest.

The legalised irregularity, as might have been anticipated, has provoked hostile criticism from the devotees of Church order. In their eyes, of course, any movement which dispenses with formal ecclesiastical authority, is a scandal and an offence. To transfer religious ministration from the consecrated church to the music saloon, is to convert the most solemn of all engagements into a public entertainment. It is only of a piece with the spirit of the age which puts a slight upon the sacred order of the Christian priesthood, and lowers the dignity of the Church's position. If public taste really demands "monster" congregations, why not convene them in buildings which have about them an odour of sanctity? Why not, it is asked, call the people together in St. Paul's Cathedral, or in Westminster

Abbey, in either of which the *genius loci* would be religious, and the service, Divine worship rather than a public show? The classes whom the Exeter Hall preachings are intended to attract and do good to, would surely be as willing to crowd these venerated structures as the unconsecrated saloon in the Strand. Possibly so—during the summer months at least. But even the poorest classes would need some better accommodation than a stone pavement beneath their feet, and cold draughts from every door. These magnificent buildings were not constructed with a view to "monster" congregations, capacious as they are, but to imposing ceremonies and priestly processions. They belong to the "traditional" properties of the Establishment. They have no adaptation to the wants of modern times. They do not suppose a mass of irreligious indifference outside of their walls. In relation to that, they are useless. The dean and chapter, might perhaps, if so disposed, turn them to better account—but when were deans and chapters known to sanction innovations?—innovations, moreover, which would impose upon them a great deal of energetic duty, and involve them in serious expense. No, no! The first blush of the idea may be captivating to a Churchman—but the illusion vanishes as soon as you descend to details.

What, now, is the conclusion, into which we are forced by the facts of the case, as they stand at present? It is none other than this—that the inner and active life of the National Church cannot adapt itself to the actual wants of the population which it assumes to teach, to guide, and to spiritually govern, without first of all laying aside its own regularly-constituted machinery, and resorting to a machinery which it neither provides nor recognises. In other words, the Establishment, just at that very point where it takes upon itself the true duties of a Church, is constrained to ignore its own methods as an Establishment. The moment it becomes aggressive, it ceases to be regular. It is framed on the presumption that the world will come into it—but when the necessity arises for it to go out into the world, the truth forces itself into notice, that it has no aptitude for such a mission. It is a stationary engine, where a locomotive is wanted. Its mechanism is excellent—its power also is great—but it cannot be got to the places where its operations are most needed. Everything connected with it is fixed and immovable. All its regularities were originally conceived with a view to pabulum being furnished to it by a law of specific gravity; but as soon as that law has been overpowered by a higher and more general one, and it has to go in search of pabulum, it is obliged to neglect its regularities, and fulfil its mission by a resort, as we have seen, to legalised irregularities. It doffs the Establishment, and dons the Nonconformist. It lays down authority, and comes into the sphere of toleration.

So far as the arrangement at Exeter Hall represents an excess of true religious life in the Church of England over the traditional means provided for its expression, it may be expected to merge its empirical character, and settle down into a permanent law of action, the power and area of which will steadily expand with its exercise. It is impossible, therefore, to foresee the shapes into which it may hereafter become developed. But it is satisfactory to note this primary feature of the movement. Nearly for the first time in the history of the Church of England, the current of life circulating in her own system, is antagonistic to the main conditions of the system itself. She has often been exposed to unfavourable action from without—and she has resisted it, with trifling loss, like a rock of ice. Pressure and trituration may have rubbed off some of her angles, but she has remained substantially unchanged. A thaw, however, is a very different matter—and to an analogous force she is now subject. An expansive power working from within will soon make immense changes on the Establishment, as such. We may confidently predict immense cracks and separations, as well as marvellous transformations in the

system, although we may be quite unable to indicate the time and manner of their occurrence. This only we know—and the knowledge is sufficient—that every change originating in this cause, liberates for ever a large amount of energy which had been previously fixed, and renders more easy, more natural, and more inevitable, that final triumph of religious motion over rest which will set free the spirit of the Church, and ultimately rescue it from the man-made forms in which it has been so long imprisoned.

Apart from, and in addition to, the immediate spiritual good which may ensue from a resumption of the Exeter Hall service, then, we rejoice in it as betokening far larger and more important ulterior results. We have unbounded faith in that love of God and man which is powerful enough to disregard tradition, and to adapt its methods of usefulness to the supposed or actual wants of society around. Its first bold step out of the beaten track is an augury of unspeakable significance. It is a declaration that "old things have passed away." It is, at once, a sign and a proof, that religion is strong enough to face ecclesiasticism. A legalised irregularity is a mortal stab at the principle of a Church Establishment, through which will pour, more or less rapidly, the stream of its life blood. This, at any rate, is our view of the case. It is, in our sober judgment, "the beginning of the end." The process may be gradual, or it may be sudden—but henceforth, the Church of England contains sentence of death in herself—for the law of the spirit of life in the Church, is the law of decay and dissolution to the Establishment. The greatest revolutions generally result from the most trivial and seemingly accidental causes, because when minds are universally ripe for change, almost any circumstance will suffice to bring it about. Peradventure, the Sunday evening service at Exeter Hall will be referred to hereafter as the first palpable indication of the commencement of a new religious era.

CHURCH PARADE OF THE POLICE.

(From The Aylesbury News.)

We all know what is meant by "Church Parade" in the army, and there is some shadow of justification for the system which compels our soldiers, when on foreign service, and deprived of the ordinary religious services of the country, to attend the ministrations of the regimental chaplain. But very few people are aware that the same system is in force with reference to that new army created by the Police Bill of last year. One of the circular orders of the chief constable of Bucks, made public at the last Quarter Sessions, reminds us of the singular fact that by the regulation of the force every police constable is required to "attend Divine worship" at least once every Sunday, and, by way of enforcing obedience, the chief constable notifies that he "cannot possibly think well" of any member of the force who omits the prescribed observance, however meritorious may be his general conduct. Now, we beg to be understood as giving no opinion whether attendance at the parish church is the best possible way of spending a portion of the weekly day of rest. We will not hastily attribute to the authorities any undue zeal on behalf of one sect above another. We may think that many men in the class from which police constables are taken, are likely to spend their Sundays in a worse manner than that which is here laid down, and we will not insist on the fact that there are men of strong religious convictions and superior intelligence, who think they can spend their Sundays more profitably in some other way. But we do not hesitate to denounce this order as a piece of tyranny, because it involves a matter with which Government has nothing to do, and which our laws wisely leave to the conscience of every man. Policemen, like other servants of the public, are engaged to perform certain specific duties, and if they discharge these in a proper manner they are entitled to be "thought well of" by their superiors, and have a right to their fair share of promotion and favour. This order plainly declares that the good opinion of the chief constable (and whatever consequences may result from it) is not to be gained solely by assiduity in the discharge of the duty for which these men are engaged and paid, but by certain other means having no relation whatever to their proper functions. This tyranny is not the less galling because it would not

be tolerated for a moment if applied to public servants in the highest grades. What would be thought of an order enjoining all cabinet ministers, treasury clerks, and officers of the army and navy, to "attend Divine worship at least once every Sunday?" It would be said, and rightly, that Government has no more right to enforce such an observance on its own servants than on any other citizens. And why should a policeman be subjected to this restriction more than any other official? We know that arbitrary injunctions of this kind are far more likely to engender hypocrisy than to promote either religion or morality. If an outward show of sanctimoniousness is known to be the path to favour, there will be plenty of men ready to take the short cut to promotion, rather than earn it by pains-taking devotion to their proper duties. We dare say no very stringent steps will be taken to enforce this order; but, even if it be wholly inoperative, its existence is scandalous and mischievous; and if the magistrates have any wish to be "well thought of" by the public, they will at the earliest opportunity rescind it.

CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

OXFORD.

On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at St. Giles's, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. There were present, the Vicar (the Rev. G. M. Bullock) in the chair, Mr. F. J. Morrell and Mr. Hughes (churchwardens), Mr. Alderman Ward, Messrs. Wornell, Glover, Bridgewater, Hatch, Booth, Mr. Ellis (Independent minister), Mr. Allen (Baptist minister), &c., &c.

Mr. MORRELL moved for a rate of 3d. in the pound, when being compelled by "legal objection" taken by Mr. Allen to reduce the rate to 2d.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment that the churchwardens take measures to procure the necessary amount by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, and that the vestry do adjourn for six weeks, and be then held to receive their report. In doing so he entered largely into the objections entertained by Dissenters to Church-rates in general, repeating all the well-known arguments in support of the anti-church-rate agitation.

Mr. HATCH seconded the amendment.

Mr. WARD and Mr. WORNELL opposed the amendment, and combated the arguments of the mover, urging that Church-rates were not only the law of the land, but just, fair, and scriptural. They were a tax on property, subject to which all property was bought, and there was neither religion nor honesty in seeking to evade the responsibility.

After some further conversation, the VICAR said he must decline to put the amendment, as it was irrelevant to the object of the meeting.

Mr. ALLEN protested against this decision, and desired that his protest should be entered on the minutes.

The original motion was then put and carried, no hands being held up against it.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Friday last, a numerously-attended meeting of the ratepayers was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a Church-rate. The Rev. G. Hills presided. The CHAIRMAN having referred to the fact that the question of Church-rates had not yet been settled, and that the law rendering it obligatory on parishes to keep up the fabrics of the churches remained as it had existed for a thousand years, proceeded to state that care had been taken so that the rate to be proposed would be, in all respects, a legal one. It would include a charge for St. Peter's Church, as the churchwardens had been advised that that edifice was chargeable upon the rate in the same way that the parish church was. With regard to the new church of St. John's, a fund had been raised which would be invested for keeping it in repair, so that it might never become chargeable to the parishioners. He then went on to explain that the churchwardens, actuated by a desire to promote harmony among the parishioners, would only ask for a rate for the repair of the fabrics, and for the payment of such legal charges as they were compelled to include in the rate. By this means, items to the amount of between 60l. and 70l. would be left out of the estimate, and a fabric rate alone would be asked for.

The rate was opposed by Mr. J. H. HARRISON, who remarked that there was sufficient church property to render a rate unnecessary. He afterwards stated that on a previous occasion several gentlemen pledged themselves, in case St. Peter's Church were left out of the rate, to make up the deficiency by voluntary contributions, and he and others sent their half-sovereigns to Mr. Tolver, but that gentleman returned their money to them. Afterwards they were told that Mr. Steward would take the matter up and receive subscriptions, and again his half-sovereign and other half-sovereigns were sent, but were again returned. The fact was, that voluntary contributions were not welcome.

Mr. FISHER remarked that for these items, which the churchwardens now admitted they could have waived, if they had thought proper, men's goods had been seized. (Cries of "Shame!") He objected to the rate conscientiously, and therefore he should move, as a first amendment—

That, at a time when it is expected that the Government will pass a bill for the abolition of Church-rates, it appears to this vestry that it is inexpedient to increase the rates by including St. Peter's Church, as it may ultimately add to the increased taxation of the country."

Mr. J. LAWN seconded the amendment, and in doing so, asked the churchwardens how it was that they could seize his goods for the payment of an illegal rate?

The CHAIRMAN said he could not receive the

amendment unless Mr. Fisher would leave out the words "by including St. Peter's Church."

Mr. W. T. FISHER refused to do so, and entered a written protest against the decision of the chairman, which protest he requested might be recorded amongst the minutes of the meeting. He then moved—

That time be given for the ratepayers to examine the estimate, and that the meeting do therefore adjourn for three weeks for that purpose.

Mr. HARRISON moved—

That until after the committee, which was appointed in April last to confer with the churchwardens relative to the property belonging to the parish church, has made its report to a future vestry, it is inexpedient to make a rate.

Mr. F. STARLING seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN refused to put Mr. Fisher's amendment, on the ground that it was not a *bona fide* one.

Mr. FISHER entered a written protest against the decision.

The CHAIRMAN urged Mr. Harrison to withdraw his amendment; stated that in March next, property which now let at from 29l. to 30l. a year, and in September, 1859, property which now realised 50l. per annum, would fall in. He agreed with them that the greatest care ought to be taken in properly administering this property, and said he believed its value would be increased threefold.

Mr. HARRISON pressed his amendment, which, on being put, was carried by a large majority, amid considerable cheering, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

SUDBURY.

The vestry meeting for the above parish was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of levying a rate for the purpose of repairing the roof of the church. There was a large attendance of the inhabitants, and very considerable excitement prevailed.

The CHAIRMAN (the Rev. M. Molynieux) made some strong comments and reflections on the attendance of Dissenters, interfering with the officers of the Church. He was individually against the imposition of Church-rates, but he should allow the present proposition for a rate to take its own course; he also menaced the meeting that unless the rate was granted he should close the church.

The motion for a rate of 1s. in the pound having been made, a warm discussion ensued.

Mr. GROSS, the parish churchwarden, proposed, by way of amendment, that the roof should be examined by a competent person, and if found unsafe, to be shored up, and the expenses defrayed by voluntary subscription. He himself was in favour of Church-rates, but he stood pledged to those who elected him that there should be no rate during his year of office, and he intended to act up to it.

Mr. POTTER, the largest rate-payer in the parish, seconded the amendment.

The proceedings were protracted to a considerable period, during which many warm speeches were made condemnatory of Church-rates, and of the incumbent's threat to supersede the services at St. Gregory's Church.

The debate was ultimately concluded by Mr. S. WEBB, a builder of very extensive experience, who stated that he was willing to undertake to provide for the safety of the roof for 5l., and he made this statement on his integrity. This announcement was received with shouts of laughter against the proposers of the rate.

The CHAIRMAN insisted on putting the original motion first, when only five hands out of a crowded vestry were held up in its favour; the whole of the remainder voting against it.

The amendment was afterwards carried by a large majority.

BROMSGROVE.

At a vestry meeting holden on Thursday, the Rev. W. Villars, vicar, in the chair, a Church-rate of one penny in the pound was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, there being eleven for and as many against the rate, whereupon a poll was demanded by Mr. J. H. Scroton. The polling commenced on Saturday week, and continued till the following Monday and Tuesday, commencing at twelve and closing at four o'clock each day. The vicar presided. Considerable excitement prevailed, especially towards the close, when numbers congregated at the entrance to the church, and became rather noisy. On the first day of polling the advocates of the rate gained a majority of forty votes. On Monday the anti-rate party polled fifty-six more than the others, thus turning the balance in their favour. On Tuesday, however, the advocates of the rate polled up strongly, at least fifty votes more than the others. The rate may therefore be considered as carried. At the same time it is equally certain that, though the majority of votes may be in favour of the rate, the majority of voters was (each day) against the rate. Even on Tuesday, when 235 votes were recorded for the rate, and only 188 against it, there were 139 persons against the rate to 111 for it. A number of the votes were disputed at the time, and Mr. Greening stated that he should demand a scrutiny. Upwards of 100 votes tendered against the rate were refused, as the persons tendering lived in houses which were compounded for. The state of the poll was declared on Wednesday morning as follows:—For the rate, 407; against, 362; majority 45.

MORETONHAMPTSTEAD.

On Friday a meeting was held in the school-room for the purpose of examining the churchwardens' accounts, and to make a rate for the payment of the money borrowed for re-seating the remaining half of the church. Mr. Cuming moved, and Mr. Gernon seconded, that a rate of 6d. in the pound be made; to this, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Courtier, and seconded by Mr. T. White, that no rate be

granted. After a stormy discussion, the original motion was carried. It is generally supposed that the churchwardens will have much difficulty in collecting the rate, it being pretty well understood that they exceeded their power in borrowing the money.

A CHURCH-RATE WITHOUT A CHURCH.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, Mr. John L. Burgon, 35, Bucklersbury, was summoned to show cause why he had not paid a Church-rate, amounting to 5l. 6s. 6d., alleged to be due to the churchwardens of St. Benet Sherehog. Defendant had been summoned in the same manner for some years past, and, upon appearing, stated some conscientious objections to the rate, but paid the money when the order was made. He objected to the rate, because a Church-rate to be legal ought to include some charge for the repairs of the building, which is not the case at the present time.

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk): There is no church in the parish, my lord, and has not been since the great fire. The parish in which the premises are, is that of St. Benet Sherehog, which is now a united parish with St. Stephen's Walbrook.

Defendant: I have conscientious objections to the rate besides; but I rely on this.

Lord Mayor: You must pay, it seems, or go to the Ecclesiastical Court.

Defendant: I thought a magistrate was to settle it. I do not want to go to the Ecclesiastical Court, because I believe that court was formed to ruin individuals.

Lord Mayor: To a certain extent I agree with you there.

Defendant: I dispute the rate, because instead of being for the repairs of the building, it is to pay the sextoness, the tuner, insurance, the clerk, and the vestry clerk.

Lord Mayor: They seem rather extraordinary items.

Defendant: Yes, they are. At the vestry I took the opportunity of asking the vestry clerk if they were legal items, and he said they were not; and I must, therefore, object to pay.

Lord Mayor: With such an authority in your favour as the vestry clerk, I should not think they will take you to the Ecclesiastical Court.

Mr. Goodman: If you assign some formal reason for disputing your liability, a magistrate cannot decide the question.

Defendant: Well, I dispute the rate, because it contains items which are contrary to law, and I am legally advised that I am not liable.

Mr. Goodman: Then the case is done with here, and they must go to the Ecclesiastical Court if they choose to enforce a rate for the repairs of a church that has not existed for 200 years.

Lord Mayor: Under these circumstances, I, of course, decline to adjudicate. The summons was then dismissed.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINCY.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians of Newcastle took place on Friday, the 16th inst., at which there was an animated discussion concerning the appointment of a Chaplain for the Workhouse inmates. At the commencement of the proceedings a protest against the proposed appointment from all the Ministers who have hitherto gratuitously supplied the situation, was read. A deputation from the "Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society" followed, to present the following memorial:—

At a meeting of the committee, held on Friday evening, the 9th of October, 1857, in the Society's Rooms, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, — J. Lindsay Angus, Esq., in the chair, — the following resolutions respecting the proposal to appoint a paid chaplain to the workhouse were adopted, and the chairman, Messrs. Henry Angus Wilkinson, Councillors Angus and Harford, John Bradburn and Henry Taylor were appointed to lay them before the Board of Guardians at their meeting on the 16th inst.

1st.—That this meeting feels called upon, in present circumstances, to express their high approbation of the conduct of the ministers of the town, in having for the long space of seventeen years gratuitously afforded religious instruction to the inmates of the union workhouse, and also for their recent offer to take charge of such additional services as may be required.

2nd.—That this meeting strongly condemns the appointment of a paid chaplain, to whom the religious instruction of all parties in the workhouse would be virtually handed over, and towards whose support all classes of Dissenters would be forced to pay—thus violating the religious freedom which it is the object of this society to maintain and extend.

3rd.—That this meeting cannot refrain from expressing their strong disapprobation of the attempt to reopen a question, which was settled only so recently as the 21st of August last, especially as the inquiry which has since taken place, though it may have shown that additional religious instruction is required in the house, does not at all prove that the appointment of a salaried chaplain is the only or the best means of imparting that instruction.

4th.—That this meeting desires to express the hope that the Board will adhere to the resolution adopted on the 21st August, and that they will accept of the generous offer which the ministers of the town made on the 10th ult. respecting additional services; this meeting also hopes that the clergy of the town will take part in this good work, that thus the lovely spectacle of all denominations working harmoniously together may be exhibited, and the strife and heart-burnings connected with the appointment of a chaplain be prevented.

JOHN L. ANGUS, Chairman.

The memorial was supported by Mr. Harford and Mr. T. P. Barkas, and the deputation then withdrew. The routine business of the Board having been despatched, Mr. Benson moved, and Dr. Robinson seconded, a resolution requesting the Dissenting ministers and clergymen to continue their aid as heretofore. An amendment in favour of a paid chaplain was moved by Mr. Morron and seconded by Mr. Pace. Other speakers, amongst whom were Mr. R. B. Sanderson and Mr. James Potts,

followed, when the Board divided, and there appeared,—for the amendment 20 against 13. The salary of the chaplain was then fixed at 150*l*. Mr. Benson gave notice that that day three weeks he should move that the dining-room be placed at the disposal of the Dissenting ministers hereafter, as in times past, for the use of such of the inmates as choose voluntarily to attend the services, and that this arrangement be publicly announced throughout the house.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND THE UNDER-PAID CLERGY.—In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday evening week, in the Wakefield parish church, on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society he called the attention of his hearers to the present state of his diocese. He said it was well understood that one clergyman could not—to perform his duty efficiently—take more than a cure of 3,000 souls; but there were many places in that diocese where a clergyman had the care of ten times three thousand. There was one place he knew where a clergyman had the care of a population consisting of 5,244 souls, and whose entire income did not reach 70*l*. a year. There was another with a population of 6,158 souls, whose income was only 150*l*.; another who had the care of 19,466 souls, with an income of 200*l*.; and one who had the pastorate of 18,800 souls, whose income was under 150*l*. There were twenty-nine livings in the diocese, the incomes of which did not reach 50*l*.; and there were between sixty and seventy, the incomes of which varied between 50*l*. and 100*l*. His lordship, while impressing upon the congregation the necessity for an alteration in this state of things, asked them for once to contribute to the cause of God with the same liberality that they bedizened their persons and gratified their pleasures, and not to dole out their miserable sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, in a niggardly spirit.

CONSECRATION OF SWANSEA CEMETERY.—The Bishop of St. David's has at length granted a licence to the Vicar of Swansea to commence interments in that part of the new cemetery at Swansea which has been set apart for consecration. The ceremony has been postponed to the early part of next month, but the cemetery is now virtually open for interments.

THE DIVORCE BILL. says the *Union*, will not be permitted to come into operation without a final attempt to shelve it altogether. We are not at liberty to mention the mode which will be adopted to gain this end, but vigorous and important measures are being taken which will be made public in the course of a few days. We are assured on good authority that it is in contemplation to hold a series of "special Sunday services" in one of the London theatres.

ECCLIASTICAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—In Ireland, it appears, there are 1,397 Established Churches, 534 Presbyterian ditto, and 132 registered buildings, of which 56 belong to the Wesleyan Methodists, 22 to the Reformed Presbyterians, 9 to the Baptists, 14 to the Independents, 5 to the Moravians, and 16 to denominations not specified.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The *Times* states that the election of President of Maynooth College was very keenly contested at the meeting of trustees held on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Presbytery, Marlborough-street. The choice fell eventually on the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College. The new president is reported to be the favourite of Dr. Cullen, and the Ultramontane party in the Church claim him as at least a partial supporter of their principles. He is, however, an accomplished scholar, and in every way qualified to fill the office to which he has been elected.

VOLUNTARIISM DEAD!—We extract the following curious morsel from the *Birmingham Daily Press*:—"Some time ago we stated that many Dissenters, who have always advocated the voluntary principle in education, and opposed the Government plans, were beginning to doubt whether they had been right, and that many (and some here in Birmingham) had changed their opinions on the subject. We find that this change of views is become very general, and that as a consequence the Educational Board is to be separated from the Congregational Union. This Educational Board has been the most uncompromising opponent of state aid, and so many members of the union have ceased to be 'voluntaries' in education, that the disconnection of the two bodies has become necessary. Mr. Edward Baines stands a chance of being the 'last man, who, with good intentions and from conscientious motives, hinders that national education which he desires to promote.'"

Religious Intelligence.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DE BEAUVOIR-TOWN.—This new and handsome place of worship, in which the congregation hitherto meeting at London-wall will assemble, was opened last Sunday by sermons by the Revs. Dr. McCre and Dr. James Hamilton. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel also preached on Wednesday. A step very unusual for a Presbyterian congregation has been taken, the officers having resolved to do away with the system of seat-rents, and to depend for revenue entirely on the free-will offerings of the people. They say they have been led to adopt this resolution from a conviction that it is more in accordance with apostolic precept and practice, and more likely to be conducive to financial prosperity to leave every man to give "as God hath prospered him," than to exact a fixed sum as the price of a place in the house of God; and they earnestly hope and trust that the congregation will

heartily and generously co-operate with them in giving effect to what all will acknowledge to be a noble and truly Christian principle. The members and adherents of the congregation are invited to select sittings, which will be set apart for their use as entirely as if they were paid for under the old system of pew-rents; new applicants will be provided with sittings in the same way; and all seats not so allocated will be appropriated to the use of strangers. Wholly irrespective of these sittings, the attendants and members are requested to intimate to the office-bearers what sums they will contribute weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Weekly collections will be made at the doors of the church, and the office-bearers express their confidence that in this way the amount gathered will be increased rather than lessened.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.—FALMOUTH.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the Rev. John Walcott, late of Sutton, Yorkshire, was publicly recognised as Pastor of the Baptist Church, Falmouth. The service was an unusually interesting, and will prove, it is hoped, to have been an eminently profitable one. Dinner was provided in the school-room attached to the chapel, of which a goodly number of friends partook, who spent the afternoon in free and useful conversation. At five o'clock, a large number of friends assembled for tea, in the school-room, Mulberry-square, where ample provision was made for their comfort. At half-past six, a well attended meeting was held in the chapel, over which John Freeman, Esq., one of the deacons, very efficiently presided. The proceedings commenced by the singing of an appropriate hymn, after which W. H. Bond, Esq., of Truro, implored the Divine blessing upon the engagements of the evening. The chairman then made a few observations, after which he called upon Mr. Gutheridge to state the circumstances which had induced the church to seek Mr. Walcott's ministerial services. This statement having been rendered, was followed by an extended and deeply interesting account from Mr. W. of the considerations which had led him into the ministry, of the motives which had prompted him to respond to the invitation from Falmouth, and of the sentiments with which he entered on his work in that town. Mr. W. was followed by the Rev. J. Stock, of Devonport, who delivered a luminous and powerful address on the work of the Christian ministry, and the qualifications necessary to its successful prosecution. The Rev. Mr. Haswell, Wesleyan Minister, of Falmouth, then offered a prayer for the Divine benediction on the union they cemented, after which the Rev. C. Wilson, of Helston, spoke with his accustomed clearness, earnestness, and unction on the nature, privileges, and duties of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. P. Barnett, of Penzance, followed with remarks on the institutions auxiliary to the ministry, the estimate in which they should be held, and the best methods of successfully working them. The last address was by the Rev. H. Lawrence, of Truro, on the higher forms of spiritual life, their beneficent influence, and the obligation resting on all Christians to attain them. The Doxology and the benediction brought the proceedings to a close.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEW-ROAD.—The Rev. H. Madgin, of Tiverton, has received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the church assembling in Tonbridge Chapel, and intends commencing his labours there on the second Sabbath in November.

HARE-COURT CHAPEL, CANONBURY.—This place of worship, built by the Chapel-building Society, and afterwards sold, under the consent of the Court of Chancery, to the trustees of Hare-court Chapel, Aldersgate-street, was opened on Wednesday. In the morning, the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached an admirable sermon, from 1 Cor. i. 21: "For after that, in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." The friends of the cause afterwards dined together in the Myddelton Hall, Islington. James Spicer, Esq., occupied the chair, presiding over a very influential company, among whom were Eusebius Smith, Esq., Henry Spicer, Esq., John Finch, Esq., the Revs. J. A. James, H. Allon, B. S. Hollis, Dr. Spence, John Burnet, J. Harrison, J. Watson, W. R. Spicer, Esq., James Townley, Esq., Charles Sheppard, Esq., Rev. E. Mannering, Rev. Thos. James, T. E. Parson, Esq., Henry Rutt, Esq., Rev. Charles Gilbert, Rev. J. Bramall, Rev. M. A. Henderson, Rev. H. Ayleen, H. Budden, Esq., R. Overbury, Esq., Rev. E. Prout, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Mollitt, &c., &c. The company was addressed by several ministers and gentlemen present, and the Chairman gave an interesting sketch of the cause at Hare-court Chapel, which had been in existence for about two centuries. The changing habits of the London population had caused the congregation to decrease in number, and it was thought desirable to remove the interest; and every effort having been made to obtain a site nearer to the original chapel having been made without success, the managers thought it well to purchase the present place of worship, which will seat about 1,100 persons, including accommodation for children. In the evening, the Rev. Henry Allon delivered an eloquent discourse, taking as his text Eph. iv. 21: "As the truth is in Jesus."

BILSTON.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SEDGLEY.—On Tuesday week the New Congregational Chapel at Sedgley was opened. The occasion was celebrated by religious services in the morning and evening respectively. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. James, and that in the evening by the Rev. R. W. Dale. The friends who had come to the services from a distance partook of a cold collation in the afternoon, provided in the school-room. The building fronts the road from Sedgley to Deepfields, and will accommodate 400

adults and 150 children, and when side galleries are added will increase the adult accommodation by 156. The builder's contract was 1,346*l*., and the cost, including the expenses attendant on the ceremony of laying the first stone, fixing gas fittings, &c., is 1,362*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*., so that it has been completed without extras. The form of the church is rectangular, sixty-six feet long by thirty-seven broad.

NOTTINGHAM.—ANGEL-STREET, CHAPEL.—The Rev. W. F. Hurdall, M.A., of Bishop Stortford, Herefordshire, has accepted the pastorate of this place of worship, in the room of Dr. Redford, and it is understood will commence his duties the second Sunday in next month.

NANTWICH, CHESHIRE.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., the Rev. Edward L. Adams (late of the Lancashire Independent College) was publicly ordained to the pastoral office over the church and congregation assembling in the Congregational chapel of this town. The Rev. W. Rhodes, of Sandbach, opened the services with reading and prayer. The Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., of Tintwistle, delivered the introductory discourse on "The Principles of Nonconformity." The Rev. J. Marshall, of Over, proposed to the minister the usual questions. The Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Macclesfield, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Fleming, of London, delivered an earnest and affectionate charge to the minister, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. In the evening the Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., late of the Lancashire Independent College, preached the sermon to the church and congregation, from 1 Thess. iii. 5. The Revs. C. H. Parrett, of Moulton, W. H. Mann, of Runcorn, J. Brown, B.A., of Manchester, J. Hankinson, of Leek, and W. B. McWilliam, of Middlewich, took part in the services of the day.

LEEDS.—Mr. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of the University of London, of New College, London, and Edinburgh, College, has accepted an invitation of from the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, of East Parade Chapel, Leeds, to become for a time his assistant in the pastoral office. Mr. Thomson enters upon his work on the first Sunday in November.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

The news of the fall of Delhi arrived in London at a quarter past four on Monday afternoon. It was immediately made known throughout the city, and caused the greatest excitement in all parts. The extent of the demand for the newspapers containing the Government telegram was something almost fabulous. In the theatres and other places of public amusement the announcement of the fall of Delhi was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

We subjoin the various telegraphic despatches in the order in which they have been received:—

FIRST FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

(Via Trieste.)

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 20.

The *Pekin* arrived at Suez yesterday with Bombay dates to the 4th of October.

The intelligence brought by the *Nubia* is confirmed.

Delhi was completely in our possession on the 20th of September. Loss on both sides very heavy, but particulars not yet known. About forty British officers and 600 men are said to have been killed and wounded.

Saugor and Jubbulpore were threatened by the Dinapore rebels under Koor Singh.

The Native Artillery at Hyderabad, in Scinde, were disarmed on the 9th of September.

A conspiracy having been discovered among the gunners of the 21st regiment Bombay Native Infantry, they were disarmed at Kurrachee on the 14th September, the men having organised an extensive plot to murder the European inhabitants. Eighteen of the conspirators were summarily executed, and twenty-two transported for life.

At Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde, a disturbance occurred on the 23rd September, the Native Artillerymen having seized the guns, but were soon beaten off by the loyal portion of the troops.

An attempt was made at Ahmedabad on the 15th September to create a mutiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, but the ringleaders were seized before they could carry out their design.

A wing of the 4th King's Own had arrived from the Mauritius and been despatched to Kurrachee.

A portion of her Majesty's 95th had arrived from the Cape, and the rest daily expected.

All is quiet in the Punjab and the Deccan.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies also tranquil.

SECOND FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

(Via Vienna.)

VIENNA, Monday, 5 p.m.

The Austrian Government have received the following:—

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Delhi attacked on the 14th, taken on 20th. English remained masters of the whole city.

The King and his two sons fled in female [dress?], the women in male disguise. Later accounts say the King was taken.

be tolerated for a moment if applied to public servants in the highest grades. What would be thought of an order enjoining all cabinet ministers, treasury clerks, and officers of the army and navy, to "attend Divine worship at least once every Sunday?" It would be said, and rightly, that Government has no more right to enforce such an observance on its own servants than on any other citizens. And why should a policeman be subjected to this restriction more than any other official? We know that arbitrary injunctions of this kind are far more likely to engender hypocrisy than to promote either religion or morality. If an outward show of sanctimoniousness is known to be the path to favour, there will be plenty of men ready to take the short cut to promotion, rather than earn it by pains-taking devotion to their proper duties. We dare say no very stringent steps will be taken to enforce this order; but, even if it be wholly inoperative, its existence is scandalous and mischievous; and if the magistrates have any wish to be "well thought of" by the public, they will at the earliest opportunity rescind it.

CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

OXFORD.

On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at St. Giles's, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. There were present, the Vicar (the Rev. G. M. Bullock) in the chair, Mr. F. J. Morrell and Mr. Hughes (churchwardens), Mr. Alderman Ward, Messrs. Wornell, Glover, Bridgewater, Hatch, Booth, Mr. Ellis (Independent minister), Mr. Allen (Baptist minister), &c., &c.

Mr. MORRELL moved for a rate of 3d. in the pound, when being compelled by "legal objection" taken by Mr. Allen to reduce the rate to 2d.

Mr. ALLEN moved an amendment that the churchwardens take measures to procure the necessary amount by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, and that the vestry do adjourn for six weeks, and be then held to receive their report. In doing so he entered largely into the objections entertained by Dissenters to Church-rates in general, repeating all the well-known arguments in support of the anti-church-rate agitation.

Mr. HATCH seconded the amendment.

Mr. WARD and Mr. WORNELL opposed the amendment, and combated the arguments of the mover, urging that Church-rates were not only the law of the land, but just, fair, and scriptural. They were a tax on property, subject to which all property was bought, and there was neither religion nor honesty in seeking to evade the responsibility.

After some further conversation, the VICAR said he must decline to put the amendment, as it was irrelevant to the object of the meeting.

Mr. ALLEN protested against this decision, and desired that his protest should be entered on the minutes.

The original motion was then put and carried, no hands being held up against it.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Friday last, a numerous-attended meeting of the ratepayers was held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a Church-rate. The Rev. G. Hills presided. The CHAIRMAN having referred to the fact that the question of Church-rates had not yet been settled, and that the law rendering it obligatory on parishes to keep up the fabrics of the churches remained as it had existed for a thousand years, proceeded to state that care had been taken so that the rate to be proposed would be, in all respects, a legal one. It would include a charge for St. Peter's Church, as the churchwardens had been advised that that edifice was chargeable upon the rate in the same way that the parish church was. With regard to the new church of St. John's, a fund had been raised which would be invested for keeping it in repair, so that it might never become chargeable to the parishioners. He then went on to explain that the churchwardens, actuated by a desire to promote harmony among the parishioners, would only ask for a rate for the repair of the fabrics, and for the payment of such legal charges as they were compelled to include in the rate. By this means, items to the amount of between 60% and 70% would be left out of the estimate, and a fabric rate alone would be asked for.

The rate was opposed by Mr. J. H. HARRISON, who remarked that there was sufficient church property to render a rate unnecessary. He afterwards stated that on a previous occasion several gentlemen pledged themselves, in case St. Peter's Church were left out of the rate, to make up the deficiency by voluntary contributions, and he and others sent their half-sovereigns to Mr. Tolver, but that gentleman returned their money to them. Afterwards they were told that Mr. Steward would take the matter up and receive subscriptions, and again his half-sovereign and other half-sovereigns were sent, but were again returned. The fact was, that voluntary contributions were not welcome.

Mr. FISHER remarked that for these items, which the churchwardens now admitted they could have waived, if they had thought proper, men's goods had been seized. ("Cries of 'Shame!'") He objected to the rate conscientiously, and therefore he should move, as a first amendment—

That, at a time when it is expected that the Government will pass a bill for the abolition of Church-rates, it appears to this vestry that it is inexpedient to increase the rates by including St. Peter's Church, as it may ultimately add to the increased taxation of the country.

Mr. J. LAWN seconded the amendment, and in doing so, asked the churchwardens how it was that they could seize his goods for the payment of an illegal rate?

The CHAIRMAN said he could not receive the

amendment unless Mr. Fisher would leave out the words "by including St. Peter's Church."

Mr. W. T. FISHER refused to do so, and entered a written protest against the decision of the chairman, which protest he requested might be recorded amongst the minutes of the meeting. He then moved—

That time be given for the ratepayers to examine the estimates, and that the meeting do therefore adjourn for three weeks for that purpose.

Mr. HARRISON moved—

That until after the committee, which was appointed in April last to confer with the churchwardens relative to the property belonging to the parish church, has made its report to a future vestry, it is inexpedient to make a rate.

Mr. F. STARLING seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN refused to put Mr. Fisher's amendment, on the ground that it was not a *bona fide* one.

Mr. FISHER entered a written protest against the decision.

The CHAIRMAN urged Mr. Harrison to withdraw his amendment; stated that in March next, property which now let at from 29% to 30% a year, and in September, 1859, property which now realised 50% per annum, would fall in. He agreed with them that the greatest care ought to be taken in properly administering this property, and said he believed its value would be increased threefold.

Mr. HARRISON pressed his amendment, which, on being put, was carried by a large majority, amid considerable cheering, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

SUDBURY.

The vestry meeting for the above parish was held on Thursday last, for the purpose of levying a rate for the purpose of repairing the roof of the church. There was a large attendance of the inhabitants, and very considerable excitement prevailed.

The CHAIRMAN (the Rev. M. Mollineux) made some strong comments and reflections on the attendance of Dissenters, interfering with the officers of the Church. He was individually against the imposition of Church-rates, but he should allow the present proposition for a rate to take its own course; he also menaced the meeting that unless the rate was granted he should close the church.

The motion for a rate of 1s. in the pound having been made, a warm discussion ensued.

Mr. GROSS, the parish churchwarden, proposed, by way of amendment, that the roof should be examined by a competent person, and if found unsafe, to be shored up, and the expenses defrayed by voluntary subscription. He himself was in favour of Church-rates, but he stood pledged to those who elected him that there should be no rate during his year of office, and he intended to act up to it.

Mr. POTTER, the largest rate-payer in the parish, seconded the amendment.

The proceedings were protracted to a considerable period, during which many warm speeches were made condemnatory of Church-rates, and of the incumbent's threat to supersede the services at St. Gregory's Church.

The debate was ultimately concluded by Mr. S. WEBB, a builder of very extensive experience, who stated that he was willing to undertake to provide for the safety of the roof for 5%, and he made this statement on his integrity. This announcement was received with shouts of laughter against the proposers of the rate.

The CHAIRMAN insisted on putting the original motion first, when only five hands out of a crowded vestry were held up in its favour; the whole of the remainder voting against it.

The amendment was afterwards carried by a large majority.

BROMSGROVE.

At a vestry meeting holden on Thursday, the Rev. W. Villars, vicar, in the chair, a Church-rate of one penny in the pound was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, there being eleven for and as many against the rate, whereupon a poll was demanded by Mr. J. H. Scroton. The polling commenced on Saturday week, and continued till the following Monday and Tuesday, commencing at twelve and closing at four o'clock each day. The vicar presided. Considerable excitement prevailed, especially towards the close, when numbers congregated at the entrance to the church, and became rather noisy. On the first day of polling the advocates of the rate gained a majority of forty votes. On Monday the anti-rate party polled fifty-six more than the others, thus turning the balance in their favour. On Tuesday, however, the advocates of the rate polled up strongly, at least fifty votes more than the others. The rate may therefore be considered as carried. At the same time it is equally certain that, though the majority of votes may be in favour of the rate, the majority of voters was (each day) against the rate. Even on Tuesday, when 235 votes were recorded for the rate, and only 188 against it, there were 139 persons against the rate to 111 for it. A number of the votes were disputed at the time, and Mr. Greening stated that he should demand a scrutiny. Upwards of 100 votes tendered against the rate were refused, as the persons tendering lived in houses which were compounded for. The state of the poll was declared on Wednesday morning as follows:—For the rate, 407; against, 362; majority 45.

MORETONHAMPTSTEAD.

On Friday a meeting was held in the school-room for the purpose of examining the churchwardens' accounts, and to make a rate for the payment of the money borrowed for re-seating the remaining half of the church. Mr. Cumming moved, and Mr. Gernon seconded, that a rate of 6d. in the pound be made; to this, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Courtier, and seconded by Mr. T. White, that no rate be

granted. After a stormy discussion, the original motion was carried. It is generally supposed that the churchwardens will have much difficulty in collecting the rate, it being pretty well understood that they exceeded their power in borrowing the money.

A CHURCH-RATE WITHOUT A CHURCH.

At the Mansion House, on Thursday, Mr. John L. Burgon, 35, Bucklersbury, was summoned to show cause why he had not paid a Church-rate, amounting to 5% 2s. 6d., alleged to be due to the churchwardens of St. Benet Sherehog. Defendant had been summoned in the same manner for some years past, and, upon appearing, stated some conscientious objections to the rate, but paid the money when the order was made. He objected to the rate, because a Church-rate to be legal ought to include some charge for the repairs of the building, which is not the case at the present time.

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk): There is no church in the parish, my lord, and has not been since the great fire. The parish in which the premises are, is that of St. Benet Sherehog, which is now a united parish with St. Stephen's Walbrook.

Defendant: I have conscientious objections to the rate besides; but I rely on this.

Lord Mayor: You must pay, it seems, or go to the Ecclesiastical Court.

Defendant: I thought a magistrate was to settle it. I do not want to go to the Ecclesiastical Court, because I believe that court was formed to ruin individuals.

Lord Mayor: To a certain extent I agree with you there.

Defendant: I dispute the rate, because instead of being for the repairs of the building, it is to pay the sextoness, the tuner, insurance, the clerk, and the vestry clerk.

Lord Mayor: They seem rather extraordinary items.

Defendant: Yes, they are. At the vestry I took the opportunity of asking the vestry clerk if they were legal items, and he said they were not; and I must, therefore, object to pay.

Lord Mayor: With such an authority in your favour as the vestry clerk, I should not think they will take you to the Ecclesiastical Court.

Mr. Goodman: If you assign some formal reason for disputing your liability, a magistrate cannot decide the question.

Defendant: Well, I dispute the rate, because it contains items which are contrary to law, and I am legally advised that I am not liable.

Mr. Goodman: Then the case is done with here, and they must go to the Ecclesiastical Court if they choose to enforce a rate for the repairs of a church that has not existed for 200 years.

Lord Mayor: Under these circumstances, I, of course, decline to adjudicate. The summons was then dismissed.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINCY.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians of Newcastle took place on Friday, the 16th inst., at which there was an animated discussion concerning the appointment of a Chaplain for the Workhouse inmates. At the commencement of the proceedings a protest against the proposed appointment from all the Ministers who have hitherto gratuitously supplied the situation, was read. A deputation from the "Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society" followed, to present the following memorial:—

At a meeting of the committee, held on Friday evening, the 9th of October, 1857, in the Society's Rooms, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, —J. Lindsay Angus, Esq., in the chair,—the following resolutions respecting the proposal to appoint a paid chaplain to the workhouse were adopted, and the chairman, Messrs. Henry Angus Wilkinson, Councillors Angus and Harford, John Bradburn and Henry Taylor were appointed to lay them before the Board of Guardians at their meeting on the 16th inst.

1st.—That this meeting feels called upon, in present circumstances, to express their high approbation of the conduct of the ministers of the town, in having for the long space of seventeen years gratuitously afforded religious instruction to the inmates of the union workhouse, and also for their recent offer to take charge of such additional services as may be required.

2nd.—That this meeting strongly condemns the appointment of a paid chaplain, to whom the religious instruction of all parties in the workhouse would be virtually handed over, and towards whose support all classes of Dissenters would be forced to pay—thus violating the religious freedom which it is the object of this society to maintain and extend.

3rd.—That this meeting cannot refrain from expressing their strong disapprobation of the attempt to reopen a question, which was settled only so recently as the 21st of August last, especially as the inquiry which has since taken place, though it may have shown that additional religious instruction is required in the house, does not at all prove that the appointment of a salaried chaplain is the only or the best means of imparting that instruction.

4th.—That this meeting desires to express the hope that the Board will adhere to the resolution adopted on the 21st August, and that they will accept of the generous offer which the ministers of the town made on the 16th ult. respecting additional services; this meeting also hopes that the clergy of the town will take part in this good work, that thus the lovely spectacle of all denominations working harmoniously together may be exhibited, and the strife and heart-burnings connected with the appointment of a chaplain be prevented.

JOHN L. ANGUS, Chairman.

The memorial was supported by Mr. Harford and Mr. T. P. Barkas, and the deputation then withdrew. The routine business of the Board having been despatched, Mr. Benson moved, and Dr. Robinson seconded, a resolution requesting the Dissenting ministers and clergymen to continue their aid as heretofore. An amendment in favour of a paid chaplain was moved by Mr. Morron and seconded by Mr. Pace. Other speakers, amongst whom were Mr. R. B. Sanderson and Mr. James Potts,

followed, when the Board divided, and there appeared,—for the amendment 20 against 13. The salary of the chaplain was then fixed at 150*l*. Mr. Benson gave notice that that day three weeks he should move that the dining-room be placed at the disposal of the Dissenting ministers hereafter, as in times past, for the use of such of the inmates as choose voluntarily to attend the services, and that this arrangement be publicly announced throughout the house.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON AND THE UNDER-PAID CLERGY.—In the course of a sermon preached by the Bishop of Ripon, on Tuesday evening week, in the Wakefield parish church, on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society he called the attention of his hearers to the present state of his diocese. He said it was well understood that one clergyman could not—to perform his duty efficiently—take more than a cure of 3,000 souls; but there were many places in that diocese where a clergyman had the care of ten times three thousand. There was one place he knew where a clergyman had the care of a population consisting of 5,244 souls, and whose entire income did not reach 70*l*. a year. There was another with a population of 6,158 souls, whose income was only 150*l*.; another who had the care of 19,466 souls, with an income of 200*l*.; and one who had the pastorate of 18,800 souls, whose income was under 150*l*. There were twenty-nine livings in the diocese, the incomes of which did not reach 50*l*.; and there were between sixty and seventy, the incomes of which varied between 50*l*. and 100*l*. His lordship, while impressing upon the congregation the necessity for an alteration in this state of things, asked them for once to contribute to the cause of God with the same liberality that they bedizened their persons and gratified their pleasures, and not to dole out their miserable sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns, in a niggardly spirit.

CONSECRATION OF SWANSEA CEMETERY.—The Bishop of St. David's has at length granted a licence to the Vicar of Swansea to commence interments in that part of the new cemetery at Swansea which has been set apart for consecration. The ceremony has been postponed to the early part of next month, but the cemetery is now virtually open for interments.

THE DIVORCE BILL. says the *Union*, will not be permitted to come into operation without a final attempt to shelve it altogether. We are not at liberty to mention the mode which will be adopted to gain this end, but vigorous and important measures are being taken which will be made public in the course of a few days. We are assured on good authority that it is in contemplation to hold a series of "special Sunday services" in one of the London theatres.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—In Ireland, it appears, there are 1,397 Established Churches, 534 Presbyterian ditto, and 132 registered buildings, of which 56 belong to the Wesleyan Methodists, 22 to the Reformed Presbyterians, 9 to the Baptists, 14 to the Independents, 5 to the Moravians, and 16 to denominations not specified.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The *Times* states that the election of President of Maynooth College was very keenly contested at the meeting of trustees held on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Presbytery, Marlborough-street. The choice fell eventually on the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College. The new president is reported to be the favourite of Dr. Cullen, and the Ultramontane party in the Church claim him as at least a partial supporter of their principles. He is, however, an accomplished scholar, and in every way qualified to fill the office to which he has been elected.

VOLUNTARIISM DEAD!—We extract the following curious morsel from the *Birmingham Daily Press*:—"Some time ago we stated that many Dissenters, who have always advocated the voluntary principle in education, and opposed the Government plans, were beginning to doubt whether they had been right, and that many (and some here in Birmingham) had changed their opinions on the subject. We find that this change of views is become very general, and that as a consequence the Educational Board is to be separated from the Congregational Union. This Educational Board has been the most uncompromising opponent of state aid, and so many members of the union have ceased to be 'voluntaries' in education, that the disconnection of the two bodies has become necessary. Mr. Edward Baines stands a chance of being the 'last man, who, with good intentions and from conscientious motives, hinders that national education which he desires to promote.'"

Religious Intelligence.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DE BEAUVOIR-TOWN.—This new and handsome place of worship, in which the congregation hitherto meeting at London-wall will assemble, was opened last Sunday by sermons by the Revs. Dr. McCrie and Dr. James Hamilton. The Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel also preached on Wednesday. A step very unusual for a Presbyterian congregation has been taken, the officers having resolved to do away with the system of seat-rents, and to depend for revenue entirely on the free-will offerings of the people. They say they have been led to adopt this resolution from a conviction that it is more in accordance with apostolic precept and practice, and more likely to be conducive to financial prosperity to leave every man to give "as God hath prospered him," than to exact a fixed sum as the price of a place in the house of God; and they earnestly hope and trust that the congregation will

heartily and generously co-operate with them in giving effect to what all will acknowledge to be a noble and truly Christian principle. The members and adherents of the congregation are invited to select sittings, which will be set apart for their use as entirely as if they were paid for under the old system of pew-rents; new applicants will be provided with sittings in the same way; and all seats not so allocated will be appropriated to the use of strangers. Wholly irrespective of these sittings, the attendants and members are requested to intimate to the office-bearers what sums they will contribute weekly, monthly, or quarterly. Weekly collections will be made at the doors of the church, and the office-bearers express their confidence that in this way the amount gathered will be increased rather than lessened.

RECOGNITION SERVICE.—FALMOUTH.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the Rev. John Walcot, late of Sutton, Yorkshire, was publicly recognised as Pastor of the Baptist Church, Falmouth. The service was an unusually interesting, and will prove, it is hoped, to have been an eminently profitable one. Dinner was provided in the school-room attached to the chapel, of which a goodly number of friends partook, who spent the afternoon in free and useful conversation. At five o'clock, a large number of friends assembled for tea, in the school-room, Mulberry-square, where ample provision was made for their comfort. At half-past six, a well attended meeting was held in the chapel, over which John Freeman, Esq., one of the deacons, very efficiently presided. The proceedings commenced by the singing of an appropriate hymn, after which W. H. Bond, Esq., of Truro, implored the Divine blessing upon the engagements of the evening. The chairman then made a few observations, after which he called upon Mr. Guthridge to state the circumstances which had induced the church to seek Mr. Walcot's ministerial services. This statement having been rendered, was followed by an extended and deeply interesting account from Mr. W. of the considerations which had led him into the ministry, of the motives which had prompted him to respond to the invitation from Falmouth, and of the sentiments with which he entered on his work in that town. Mr. W. was followed by the Rev. J. Stock, of Devonport, who delivered a luminous and powerful address on the work of the Christian ministry, and the qualifications necessary to its successful prosecutions. The Rev. Mr. Haswell, Wesleyan Minister, of Falmouth, then offered a prayer for the Divine benediction on the union they cemented, after which the Rev. C. Wilson, of Helston, spoke with his accustomed clearness, earnestness, and unction on the nature, privileges, and duties of a Christian Church. The Rev. J. P. Barnett, of Penzance, followed with remarks on the institutions auxiliary to the ministry, the estimate in which they should be held, and the best methods of successfully working them. The last address was by the Rev. H. Lawrence, of Truro, on the higher forms of spiritual life, their beneficent influence, and the obligation resting on all Christians to attain them. The Doxology and the benediction brought the proceedings to a close.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, NEW-ROAD.—The Rev. H. Madgin, of Tiverton, has received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the church assembling in Tonbridge Chapel, and intends commencing his labours there on the second Sabbath in November.

HARE-COURT CHAPEL, CANONBURY.—This place of worship, built by the Chapel-building Society, and afterwards sold, under the consent of the Court of Chancery, to the trustees of Hare-court Chapel, Aldersgate-street, was opened on Wednesday. In the morning, the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached an admirable sermon, from 1 Cor. i. 21: "For after that, in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." The friends of the cause afterwards dined together in the Myddelton Hall, Islington. James Spicer, Esq., occupied the chair, presiding over a very influential company, among whom were Eusebius Smith, Esq., Henry Spicer, Esq., John Finch, Esq., the Revs. J. A. James, H. Allon, B. S. Hollis, Dr. Spence, John Burnet, J. Harrison, J. Watson, W. R. Spicer, Esq., James Townley, Esq., Charles Sheppard, Esq., Rev. E. Manning, Rev. Thos. James, T. E. Parson, Esq., Henry Rutt, Esq., Rev. Charles Gilbert, Rev. J. Bramall, Rev. M. A. Henderson, Rev. H. Aylen, H. Budden, Esq., R. Overbury, Esq., Rev. E. Prout, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Mollitt, &c., &c. The company was addressed by several ministers and gentlemen present, and the Chairman gave an interesting sketch of the cause at Hare-court Chapel, which had been in existence for about two centuries. The changing habits of the London population had caused the congregation to decrease in number, and it was thought desirable to remove the interest; and every effort having been made to obtain a site nearer to the original chapel having been made without success, the managers thought it well to purchase the present place of worship, which will seat about 1,100 persons, including accommodation for children. In the evening, the Rev. Henry Allon delivered an eloquent discourse, taking as his text Eph. iv. 21: "As the truth is in Jesus." The building fronts the road from Sedgley to Deepfields, and will accommodate 400

BILSTON.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SEDGLEY.—On Tuesday week the New Congregational Chapel at Sedgley was opened. The occasion was celebrated by religious services in the morning and evening respectively. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. James, and that in the evening by the Rev. R. W. Dale. The friends who had come to the services from a distance partook of a cold collation in the afternoon, provided in the school-room. The building fronts the road from Sedgley to Deepfields, and will accommodate 400

adults and 150 children, and when side galleries are added will increase the adult accommodation by 156. The builder's contract was 1,346*l*., and the cost, including the expenses attendant on the ceremony of laying the first stone, fixing gas fittings, &c., is 1,362*l*. 1*s*. 11*d*., so that it has been completed without extras. The form of the church is rectangular, sixty-six feet long by thirty-seven broad.

NOTTINGHAM.—ANGEL-STREET, CHAPEL.—The Rev. W. F. Hurdall, M.A., of Bishop Stortford, Herefordshire, has accepted the pastorate of this place of worship, in the room of Dr. Redford, and it is understood will commence his duties the second Sunday in next month.

NANTWICH, CHESHIRE.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., the Rev. Edward L. Adams (late of the Lancashire Independent College) was publicly ordained to the pastoral office over the church and congregation assembling in the Congregational chapel of this town. The Rev. W. Rhodes, of Sandbach, opened the services with reading and prayer. The Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., of Tintwistle, delivered the introductory discourse on "The Principles of Nonconformity." The Rev. J. Marshall, of Over, proposed to the minister the usual questions. The Rev. G. B. Kidd, of Macclesfield, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Fleming, of London, delivered an earnest and affectionate charge to the minister, from 1 Tim. iv. 16. In the evening the Rev. S. Davidson, D.D., LL.D., late of the Lancashire Independent College, preached the sermon to the church and congregation, from 1 Thess. iii. 5. The Revs. C. H. Parrett, of Moulton, W. H. Mann, of Runcorn, J. Brown, B.A., of Manchester, J. Hankinson, of Leek, and W. B. McWilliam, of Middlewich, took part in the services of the day.

LEEDS.—Mr. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., of the University of London, of New College, London, and Edinburgh, College, has accepted an invitation of from the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, of East Parade Chapel, Leeds, to become for a time his assistant in the pastoral office. Mr. Thomson enters upon his work on the first Sunday in November.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

The news of the fall of Delhi arrived in London at a quarter past four on Monday afternoon. It was immediately made known throughout the city, and caused the greatest excitement in all parts. The extent of the demand for the newspapers containing the Government telegram was something almost fabulous. In the theatres and other places of public amusement the announcement of the fall of Delhi was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

We subjoin the various telegraphic despatches in the order in which they have been received:—

FIRST FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

(Via Trieste.)

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 20.

The *Pekin* arrived at Suez yesterday with Bombay dates to the 4th of October.

The intelligence brought by the *Nabia* is confirmed.

Delhi was completely in our possession on the 20th of September. Loss on both sides very heavy, but particulars not yet known. About forty British officers and 600 men are said to have been killed and wounded.

Saugor and Jubbulpore were threatened by the Dina-pore rebels under Koor Singh.

The Native Artillery at Hyderabad, in Scinde, were disarmed on the 9th of September.

A conspiracy having been discovered among the gunners of the 21st regiment Bombay Native Infantry, they were disarmed at Kurrachee on the 14th September, the men having organised an extensive plot to murder the European inhabitants. Eighteen of the conspirators were summarily executed, and twenty-two transported for life.

At Shikarpore, in Upper Scinde, a disturbance occurred on the 23rd September, the Native Artillerymen having seized the guns, but were soon beaten off by the loyal portion of the troops.

An attempt was made at Ahmedabad on the 15th September to create a mutiny among the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, but the ringleaders were seized before they could carry out their design.

A wing of the 4th King's Own had arrived from the Mauritius and been despatched to Kurrachee.

A portion of her Majesty's 95th had arrived from the Cape, and the rest daily expected.

All is quiet in the Punjab and the Deccan.

The Bombay and Madras Presidencies also tranquil.

SECOND FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

(Via Vienna.)

VIENNA, Monday, 5½ p.m.

The Austrian Government have received the following:—

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Delhi attacked on the 14th, taken on 20th. English remained masters of the whole city.

The King and his two sons fled in female [dress?], the women in male disguise. Later accounts say the King was taken.

Forty British officers and 600 soldiers killed or wounded.

Havelock crossed Ganges on 19th, relieve Lucknow (sic). Reinforcements arrived from Cape and Mauritius.

THIRD FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

(Direct from Alexandria.)

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 18, 1857.

The *Nubia* arrived at Suez on the 18th. The dates are:—Calcutta, Sept. 25; Madras, Sept. 30; Galle, Oct. 3; Aden, Oct. 12.

The *Nubia* reports that the *Pekin* had arrived at Aden from Bombay, and that she brought the intelligence that the city of Delhi was wholly occupied by our troops. The King of Delhi and family are said to have escaped.

From Calcutta the news is that the assault took place on the 14th September. The troops entered breach, near Cashmere Gate, without serious opposition, advancing along the ramparts to Cabul Gate, where resistance was very obstinate, and our loss severe. We are advancing gradually within the city. The enemy seem retiring over bridge. The guns are turned on them.

Generals Outram and Havelock report from Calcutta (Cawnpore?) :—

On the 19th, at six p.m., that the troops crossed the Ganges without opposition, skirmishing only with advance posts.

Letters from Lucknow, of the 15th or 16th, report all well. An assault on the 5th was repulsed by the garrison with great loss to the assailants. Plots have been discovered in Assan, and the whole of the North-East Frontier is said to be in a disturbed state.

Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, died at Agra on the 9th September.

Mr. Samuells, the Commissioner of Patna, being informed that the insurgents had taken up a position at Gaya, ordered a party of Sikhs to attack them. The result was that the Sikhs were out-maneuvred, and the insurgents entered the city and plundered it.

Her Majesty's ships *Sanspareil*, *Shannon*, *Pearl*, *Belleisle*, *Penelope*, *Himalaya*, and *Adventure*, are at Calcutta.

The steamer *Thebes* arrived at Galle, with part of the 38th regiment, on the 3rd of October.

Nothing of importance from China. Lord Elgin sailed from Singapore for China on the 13th of September.

On the 19th September her Majesty's ship *Furious*, with two gun-boats, arrived at Singapore. Ten other gun-boats hourly expected.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9, 1857.

Things are much the same as when I last wrote you. This morning's papers give an account of the defeat of the Bareilly mutineers, near Delhi, by our troops. They captured twelve field-pieces and completely routed the enemy. Sir Colin Campbell has been laid up with fever; he is now convalescent. We have plenty of generals and officers; what we want is an army for them to command and lead. The Government still pursues the policy which has made it so unpopular with all classes. The Governor-General is in the hands of two or three civilians, the most unpopular men in the country. Their policy has been to make out that the rebellion is not general. Every mail will have proved the fallacy of their policy in their utter unfitness to govern this country at such a crisis. Another feature of the Government policy and to uphold the natives and to render the country too warm for those whom they call European adventurers, viz., Europeans who are free from the influence of the Government. Such people have always been a thorn in the side of the Civil Service. The members of the heaven-born service could not play their pranks before high heaven in the vicinity of free Saxons without their deeds being brought to light through the press. This has, of course, created not the best feeling between these two parties. I mentioned in my last that a League was about to be formed. It has been formed. It is called "The Indian Reform League." Its object is to seek the transference of the Government from the Company to the Crown, with other important reforms, some of which are good and others doubtful. It is a move in the right direction and must do good to India. The League meeting was well attended, by those who were free from the influence of the Government, and the speeches were bold and to the purpose. I only wonder that so many could be induced to attend the meeting, so few are really free now in this country; we have literally no public. The mass of the Christian population is in the employ of the Company, and many of those who are not are so mixed up with those that are, that few have the courage to speak out or to take any public part against the powers that be. We want more of the Saxon element in the country—men who are not afraid to call things by their right name. I do not know what the Crown Government may do with this country, but this I know, it cannot be under a worse Government than that of the East India Company. A rich country more shamefully misgoverned does not show itself on the face of the earth. The Government has failed, utterly failed. It has neither won the affections or wrought on the fears of the people, with the exception of a few who have become rich and powerful under the Company's government. The people generally

do not care a straw for those who rule over them, and the vast monopoly would, if they could, drive us into the sea to-morrow. The wealthy people in Calcutta (natives) do not wish the rebels to come here. They have a wholesome dread of them. It is evident, however, that they are not over sorrowful at what has taken place in the Upper Provinces. They do not object to the British being murdered so long as it does not involve them in direct personal trouble.

It is difficult to obtain a correct list of the persons who have been destroyed in the Upper Provinces. From what I can learn, about 250 officers and 50 civilians have been destroyed. The wives and families of many of them have fallen too, and a large number of Government uncovenanted servants, merchants, tradesmen, residents, and their households, must be added to the fearful catalogue. Ten missionaries, two assistant ditto, and five chaplains, have been foully murdered. Their wives and families have also shared the same sad fate.

Trade and commerce are almost at a stand. Government paper has been falling ever since the rebellion. It is now at twenty-six discount, and no business doing even at this low rate—I mean the 4 per cent. loan; the new fives are at 12 discount. The Bank of Bengal has refused to make any further advances on Government paper. The amount in the treasury in Calcutta is about two millions, the local treasuries many of them empty, and the expenses of the war daily increasing. I hope the reported cash balances at home are as large as they are reported, for if not, I am afraid Mr. Mangles will have to read up the Baron Munchausen of the Company to make the worse appear the better reason in Parliament.

To us in India, it is astounding to read the statements made by Mr. Mangles and Mr. Vernon Smith about this country. They must know that many of their statements would only be of service for a couple of mails, that their arrival here would only ensure their exposure and injury of the court they seem anxious to serve. Lord Palmerston and the Thunderer must get other men to cram them than those who have been oracles on Indian sagacity. The whole face of things has undergone a revolution here within the last few months. The old-fashioned way of thinking, of clothing, and writing about India will not do for India now. We need a new class of men as well as of measures. The only man in England who has spoken to the purpose is Lord Ellenborough. He is no favourite of mine, but I do him this credit, that he has shown himself more fit to talk about India than any man in England. I believe if he was to be sent out as Governor-General, he would be the most acceptable official that the British Government could import.

The Governor-General, in reply to a petition of those who approve of the interference of the civil rulers in such matters, proposes that the 1st of October should be set apart for prayer and humiliation. He had previously refused a similar application made by the Bishop of Calcutta.

The committee for the relief of the sufferers of the rebellion, applied to the Government to give a sum equal to that subscribed by the public towards the fund. The Governor-General says he cannot comply with the request of the committee, it will check the workings of willingness on the part of the public in India and in England.

We have, therefore, an advocate of the voluntary principle in the highest authority in India. I suppose the Government is reserving its funds to meet the claims of those who have lost their places and stock in the rebellion!

An order in Council, published on Saturday last, orders all Christian women and children in Bengal in distress, where martial law has been proclaimed, down to Calcutta, at least to stations below Rajmahal. This is a very proper measure, though it will entail much expense on persons of limited means. Had there been no women or children at Cawnpore, the men might have fought their way through the ranks of the rebels—at least they might have tried to do so; and if there were no women or little ones at Lucknow, the garrison might make a desperate attempt to join the force at Cawnpore. There are, I understand, about 400 women and children at Lucknow, some 500 European troops, several officers and civilians, besides tradespeople, residents, with their respective wives and children; and it is fearful to think of so large a number of our fellow-Christians falling into the hands of the fanatic Moslems and Hindoos. May God in mercy avert such a sad catastrophe. In Calcutta, and throughout the country, the Mohurram has passed off quietly. The Mohammedans were evidently afraid of the Europeans. They saw that every European was prepared in case they should attempt to rise, and this kept them quiet. The Government placed soldiers and volunteers with cannon at the points where they were most fitting to assemble, and thus, with the determined spirit of the citizens, showed them that if they made any attempt at rising they would meet with a warm reception. The Body Guard of the Governor-General has been disarmed, and he has had forty European soldiers as a guard every night since the Buckra-Eed; and this, notwithstanding, the officials would have us believe there was no danger. The Governor-General did this, we are told, on the advice of his friends, and not because he had any personal fears. It was, however, done, and shows us that some people in high quarters thought discretion the better part of valour, and I think they were right. I have never had any personal

fears, but I have thought it right to take measures of defence in case the turbulent spirits might attempt to do anything on their own account. To be well prepared is half a victory amongst such neighbours in such times as these.

I must bring this long, rambling epistle to a close, but I cannot do so without asking all the good to pray the all-wise God to speedily put down rebellion and anarchy in this land, and that he would overrule the sad calamities which have afflicted this land to the greater good of all those whose lot is cast in such times.

INDIAN MISCELLANY.

LORD DALHOUSIE MOST TO BLAME.

To the late Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, I, with many more wiser than I, attribute the whole. Upon him is the blood of every victim butchered in Bengal. First he annexed Burmah, then Nagpore, and then Oude. For Burmah, Madras was obliged to supply troops because the pampered Bengalee Sepoy would not cross the water. Nagpore, on the Madras frontier, was retained also by our troops. We annexed that magnificent province in opposition to treaties, promises, and even assurances. The burglars for the Company, not satisfied with taking the country, actually seized the jewels and clothes of the ladies, every bit of rag which had a string or thread of gold was put up to auction, against the entreaties of the poor women, who offered to pay any money rather than be so disgraced; but the decree had gone forth, and the people submitted, making one vain effort to gain redress, by sending an agent to England to represent their case there. But that availed them nought; from that day in place of the English being trusted and respected as heretofore, our rule was hated throughout Nagpore, and every day we expect to hear that the whole country is up, because with all these annexations our army has not been increased.

People had scarcely recovered from the Nagpore affair when Lord Dalhousie again stretched forth his talons, and because this country of Oude was badly governed under the native rule, it shall no longer be an independent province, but it too shall be seized and swell the territories of John Company. Now comes the sequel. The greater part of the Bengal army was recruited from Oude, so now was the time for them to try their hands, and endeavour to shake off this Hydra foe. But just after all this territory is annexed, Lord Dalhousie's health fails, and he returns home; and while he knew full well this monster rebellion was hatching, he tells the Court of Directors that he has left India in a state of profound peace. He has done them good service; added large and rich territories to their other possessions, realised large sums by the public sale of the ladies' private jewels, and added many lacs to the Company's treasury. What care they that treaties have been violated, and faith broken, and our name become hated and despised, instead of as hitherto feared and respected, because we were true to our word? That is nothing to them; they are large gainers; and Lord Dalhousie is publicly thanked, and voted a pension of 5,000*l.* per annum; but scarcely had his successor landed in Calcutta ere the murmur of discontent is heard.—*A Lady's Letter from Madras.*

LAST WORDS.

We reprint the following affecting sentences from the last letters received by their friends from Colonel and Mrs. Ewart, of Cawnpore. They are dated on the 31st May last :—

Col. Ewart.—The treasury here, containing some ten or twelve lacs of rupees (100,000*l.* or 120,000*l.*), is situated five miles from this military cantonment. It has been hitherto thought inexpedient to bring the treasure into cantonments; but the general has now resolved on making the attempt to-morrow. Please God he will succeed. He is an excellent officer, very determined, self-possessed in the midst of danger, fearless of responsibility—that terrible bugbear that paralyses so many men in command. You will be glad to know that I have had the good fortune to give him entire satisfaction by my conduct and arrangements in the command of my regiment during these troubles. He has heaped praises on me. If the troops should break out here, it is not probable that I shall survive it. My post and that of my officers being with the colours of the regiment, in the last extremity some or all of us must needs be killed. If that should be my fate, you and all my friends will know, I trust, that I die in the execution of my duty. And you and my brothers will be kind to E— and my children. I do not wish to write gloomily, but there is no use disguising the fact that we are in the utmost danger, and, as I have said, if the troops do mutiny, my life must almost certainly be sacrificed. But I do not think they will venture to attack the intrenched position which is held by the European troops. So I hope in God that E— and my child will be saved. The Hillersdons and their two children have been staying with us since the 21st, when the danger became imminent, as it was no longer safe for them to remain in their own house, four miles from this cantonment. E— sent you a letter *via* Calcutta on the 28th, which you will receive at the same time as this, I hope. And now, dear A—, farewell. If under God's providence this be the last time I am to write to you, I entreat you to forgive all I have ever done to trouble you, and to think kindly of me. I know you will be everything a mother can be to my boy. I cannot write to him this time, dear little fellow. Kiss him for me. Kind love to M— and my brothers.

Mrs. Ewart.—The crisis is apparently near, and all we can do is to pray for courage and strength to meet it. The troops have mutinied at Lucknow; several officers have been killed, and some wounded. This happened last night. But the second message said that all was quiet. Nothing further had occurred but the burning of bungalows. The blow has not yet been struck at Delhi; there is a great delay about a battering and siege train. Not till the 9th are we to expect news, and God only knows what will become of us before that time. Dear

A—, I am so grieved to have such sad news to send you, but it is useless to shut our eyes to the dreadful probabilities. We must meet them, and implore our Father in heaven to enable us to keep up a firm and tranquil spirit. I cannot write to dear Harry this time. If I am spared another fortnight I hope it may be to give brighter accounts. We are in our bungalow to-day, but hold ourselves ready for instant flight. Should the mutiny break out dear John must be among his men, first and foremost in the endeavour to restrain them; and I, with Mrs. Hillersdon and the babes, must repair to the depot. Whether we can hold out there remains to be seen. At any rate, dearest A—, we cannot hope to weather the storm without disaster; so let us be prepared. I cannot answer your dear, kind letter. It gives us immense comfort and satisfaction to have your assurance of kind intentions with regard to our poor little ones. If we live over this crisis we shall say more about it. If these are my last words to you, my dearest sister, be assured that we think of you with most grateful and affectionate feelings, and that we consign to your charge our dear boy with the utmost confidence that you will ever be a mother to him and do your very best for him. My sweet one here will share whatever is my fate, most likely, and that I trust to our Almighty Father, without venturing to look forward beyond the present hour. I am so glad that John is writing, for I am sure it will be more satisfactory to you having a few lines from him. He is admirable, under these painful circumstances, only desirous to do his duty and to trust in God for the issue. I think we should all be very thankful for this, and feel great comfort in the reflection that he has done all that he could do as a noble man and soldier, and in a fine Christian spirit. I have little more to say; indeed, I cannot write anything else on these harrowing subjects. Much love to you, dearest A—, and to all dear friends and brothers and sisters.

THE KING OF OUDE.

A late number of the *Mofussilite* contained an article offering some evidence to prove the complicity of the King of Oude and his people in the events which are now disturbing India. After a few words introductory, the article proceeds:—

Early in April last an Armenian gentleman mentioned in the course of conversation with the Consular representative in Calcutta of a European kingdom, that some of the big men attached to the King of Oude's establishment at Garden Reach, had applied to him some time previously for a correct list of the number and location of all the European troops in India, and for particulars concerning our military resources; which, if we remember correctly what was related to us by the consul, the Armenian furnished to the best of his ability.

Although the King of Oude is too ignorant, fat, and lazy to possess either the ability or inclination to take a personally active part in any business whatever, yet he has in his suite many men of considerable talent and energy, who do acts and make promises in his Majesty's name, for which the royal *fainéant* is decidedly responsible; and that these men had a motive in seeking the information we have described, it is unnecessary to assert; and what, in our opinion, that motive was it is now equally unnecessary to explain.

When the mutinous spirit in the Bengal army first displayed itself, the present writer, having then just heard of the conversation he has mentioned, made an allusion in the columns of a Calcutta journal to the possibility of the King of Oude's servants and advisers being implicated in the mutiny, or at any rate possessing a foreknowledge of its coming, and he was in consequence personally threatened with punishment by his Majesty's European Vakeel, and the paper itself barely escaped legal prosecution. However, later events show convincingly that such a widely spread insurrection must have been determined upon long before the explosion occurred, and its breaking out in so many places at once shows also that it was an organised conspiracy, in which there can be no doubt the principal Mohammedans in India, including those about the person of the King of Oude, were, if not the originators, at any rate accessories before the fact.

It is not impossible that the Oudean nobles, recollecting that the insurrection in Cabul and the difficulties we experienced in that country, led eventually to our restoring his kingdom to Dost Mahomed, then a prisoner in Calcutta, may have imagined that similar difficulties in Oude, such as have now occurred (in spite of the mastery of Lawrence), were calculated to lead to a similar result in the case of their own king.

It is therefore by no means improbable that the Oudean nobles about the king may have originated, joined, or, at the very least, connived at and concealed their knowledge of the projected outbreak, arguing with themselves in the manner we have described—and the fact of the king residing peaceably and quietly in Calcutta, and the queen and heir-apparent being in England—the former by his habits and character not likely to be suspected of political intrigues, and the latter being engaged in agitating his cause with the sympathising people of England in a constitutional manner—were circumstances very much in favour of the policy we have ascribed to the nobles, leading to the issue we suppose them to have anticipated.

The evidence now published in the *Mofussilite* is almost superfluous. Government are in possession of the most complete proofs of the guilt of the king and of his prime minister, the artful Ally Nukhee. Seditious documents, with the seal and signature of the latter, are in the possession of Government. He of course denies that they are genuine; but to call them forgeries is the only possible defence he could make under the circumstances. Of his guilt there is not the slightest doubt, and the only question requiring the decision of the governor-general is when and how Ally Nukhee Khan, the arch traitor, shall be executed.—*Phenix*.

NANA SAHIB.

The *Bombay Gazette* has the following relative to the antecedents of the scoundrel Nana Sahib:—"The Konkani Brahmins, we learn, are loud in their execration of their *confrère*, Nana Sahib; and well they may, for a greater monster of wickedness has seldom trodden the face of this fallen world. He was born, it appears, in the village of Ven, in the talooka of Nasrapoor, near the roots of the mountain of Matheran. His father was a begging Bhatta, who went to Bithoor in the hope of occa-

sionally sharing in the charity of the ex-Peshwah, of whose gotra, or clan, he was a member. The Peshwah set his eyes upon his boy Nana, and made him, with others, an adopted son, that he might join in the funeral and other shraddhas, intended to mitigate the Peshwah's sufferings or promote his well-being, either in his new-birth in this world, or in his ethereal abode above the skies. Nana's elevation was too much for him to bear; and at an early age he graduated in the school of debauchery and licentiousness. What a proficient he has become in the practice of evil all India now knows. However he may end his days, he may depend upon being elevated to the gibbet of eternal infamy. Query—Will any Brahmin be found base enough to perform his *shraddh*?"—To the above it may be added that to an ordinary observer Nana Sahib would have seemed one of the least likely natives of this country to perpetrate the atrocities he has been guilty of. He appeared what is called a native of English tastes. He spoke our language, and affected European refinement. At Bithoor he lived in a style of costly profusion, and stories are told of magnificent revels held by him on the Ganges, with a fleet of boats gaily ornamented, and freighted with musicians, &c. During his visit to Calcutta, he was a great patron of the jewellers, and it was not unusual with him to turn round to whoever happened to be in his company and say, "Now, take whatever you like best in the shop: I'll pay for it." The man is a standing demonstration that however we may gild over the vices and antipathies of Orientals, we cannot in one generation eradicate them. We may teach the natives of this country to read English, and make them acquainted with the works of some of the best authors in our language; but notwithstanding this, it should always be borne in mind that the old leaven remains, and will remain as long as the social system of the country remains unchanged, and that system we are not strong enough to upset.—*Phenix*, August 29.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN REGIMENTS.

A correspondent of one of the Madras journals suggests to Lord Harris the advisability of raising regiments composed entirely of native Christians, and doing so forthwith. He thinks that with the aid of the missionaries some 25,000 able-bodied men might be procured—that is if Government is satisfied with able-bodied men, and does not look for a grenadier stature in its recruits. The native Christians are not at present very willing to enlist in the native infantry regiments, for, as might be expected from the barbarous ignorance of the Hindoos and Mohammedans, the latter affect to look down upon the Christian Sepoys as men who have abandoned their caste. If all that we have heard and read of Jesuits and of other missionaries and their enterprises in Southern India is not fallacious, a far larger number of Christian recruits than 25,000 might be procured in the Madras presidency. Why an attempt is not made to embody them into separate regiments, we are at a loss to conjecture.

THE FORCES IN INDIA.

An official return, made up to the 10th inst., has been compiled by Captain Elphinstone, R.E., of the Topographical and Statistical Department at the War-office, showing that the total number of her Majesty's troops in India is 29,384 men, besides 29,611 on their passage out. Of these there are 21,884 in the Bengal Presidency, and 18,390 on their way to Bengal; in the Madras Presidency there are 2,426, and 2,210 on their way; in the Bombay Presidency there are 5,074, and 9,011 on their way. The European troops of the East India Company number altogether 18,260 men, of whom 6,800 are in Bengal, 4,960 in Madras, and 4,520 in Bombay, besides 1,900 European officers and men from the disbanded native regiments. The native troops who still continue on duty in the service number altogether 128,000 men, of whom 46,880 are in Bengal, 50,880 in Madras, and 30,240 in Bombay. On the opposite side, the number of the native troops in the Bengal Presidency disbanded or disarmed is estimated at 26,750, and the number of those who have mutinied at 58,230. Of the latter, 8,300 are cavalry and 48,600 infantry, with 700 of the artillery and 630 of the engineers. In the Madras Presidency, 38 men of a cavalry regiment have been disarmed, and 380 men of another regiment have attempted to mutiny. In the Bombay Presidency 850 men have been disbanded and 200 have mutinied.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

We extract from the *Times* of Friday, with a few alterations, the following concise and comprehensive history of the Indian mutiny, from the first breaking out at Meerut, to the latest intelligence sent by the last mail. The writer, who dates from Fort Agra, and signs himself "Investigator," gives the clearest and most consecutive narrative of the events that have disturbed our rule, of any we have yet seen. His opinions concerning the causes of the rebellion will, we apprehend, be concurred in by most of our readers:—

The mail of the 10th of July, lately come to hand, has brought us information of the measures adopted in England to crush the rebellion of the Sepoys of the Bengal army. But people have very generally been disappointed with the views entertained of the crisis by some of the most influential members of the English press, as well as by many of those who hold a prominent position in the Houses of Parliament and the Board of Control. Much of the misapprehension which seems to exist is, no doubt, owing to the fact

that when the mail left England particulars were known of only the earlier scenes of this sad tragedy. It is probable that by this time more is known, and the character of the mutiny more fully perceived. The object of this letter is to furnish a statement of what has most recently occurred, and to bring to view such minor coincidences as may possibly escape notice in England, but which nevertheless determine the character of the whole movement, and demonstrate the existence of a combination among the insurgents which would scarcely have been considered possible a few months ago.

THE MUTINY NOT A RELIGIOUS MUTINY.

I think those most conversant with natives of this country will bear me out in the assertion that the present rebellion is not the result, as some suppose, of outraged religious feelings. Military men, especially officers of the native army, have of late been very forward to attribute our present disastrous position to the ill-advised preaching of fanatical missionaries; and some have even hinted at the propriety of righting our sinking ship by throwing these ill-starred Jonahs overboard. But men who have shown the most deplorable ignorance of the state of feeling in their own regiments can have no pretension to the right of declaring the cause of that feeling, and the class against whom their charge is advanced have abundant grounds for exonerating themselves and retorting the blame on their accusers. The truth is, that neither religious preaching nor secular education have had anything to do with the matter. The class of men who have risen in arms against Government have never been brought under such influences, while those who have come most directly under them have evinced no marked illfeeling either towards Government or Christian missionaries and teachers. Indeed, since the commencement of the present disturbances, missionaries have continued to live unmolested, as at Muttra and Bindraban, in the midst of an intensely Brahminical population, and have only been compelled to abandon their posts by the near approach of armed mutineers. In other instances, Mohammedan fakirs and others have been the means of saving Christian lives. The conviction has long and steadily been gaining ground on the minds of our native population that Christianity will eventually triumph; but, instead of inciting them to rebellion, it has, except in the case of a few troubled spirits, induced in them a state of settled apathy and indifference. The men of the present day, whether Hindoos or Mohammedans, believe that their generation will not witness the triumph of the Christian religion, and they have too little appreciation of the real benefits of any religion to trouble themselves about the probable creed of generations to come. Certainly, they have no idea of fighting against what they believe to be predestined, and if they have any thoughts at all for the future they are connected with the temporal condition of their children, for whom they desire to secure the advantages of education as will enable them to compete successfully with Christians for all the more lucrative appointments which have been thrown open to competition. I have in my mind's eye at this moment a respectable Brahmin of high caste, whose son attends a missionary school on week days and a Sunday school on Sabbath days. The father has declared that his only wish is that his son should be in every respect as well informed and educated as the children of Europeans, even at the expense of his becoming a Christian. Parallel cases to any extent could be pointed out in every part of the country.

If this be the case, then, with those who have come in contact with civilisation, education, and Christianity—if the very class from which proselytes have been made is indifferent, or nearly so, to the spread of Christianity and the downfall of Hindooism or Islamism, still less can it be pretended that the Sepoys alone, who have been least exposed to contact with missionaries, who have been sedulously preserved in a state of ignorance and barbarism by the paternal care of the Indian Government, should have broken out into open mutiny because their religious or caste feelings had been outraged.

I fear that in writing as I have done I shall be considered to have overlooked the distinction which exists between Hindoos and Mohammedans, and to have attributed to the latter an indifference as to the success of Christianity which can be predicated only of the former. But I believe that I have written advisedly, and those who form their judgment simply on a consideration of the abstract principles involved in the tenets of Islamism will greatly deceive themselves. Although the learned and educated among the Mohammedans are nearly the same as to bigotry and intolerance in every country, yet the great mass of them in this country have been so long subjected to the leavening influence of contact with Hindooism and Christianity as to have lost much of the virulence of their character. It may turn out hereafter that many of the recent insurrections have been fomented by Mohammedan princes, pensioners, and fanatical priests, but it would be a mistake to consider this movement as purely Mohammedan in its origin.

THE CAKES.

The following very rapid but connected sketch of the progress of events in this country will, I think, bear me out in the opinions which I may have occasion, with due diffidence, to express.

Very early in the year the chupatee movement commenced. Small cakes of flour were handed about by the rural and road police from thanah to thanah and village to village with astonishing rapidity, and the message circulated with each cake was that it should be kept till the "Hakim" called for it, and that similar cakes should be made and forwarded with the same message to the adjacent chowkees and villages. From the Punjab to the

most southerly district of the North-Western Provinces was this mysterious signal conveyed. Though its import could not be satisfactorily explained by any one, yet nearly all believed that it was fraught with danger, if for no other reason, because it indicated the existence of a combination of whatever nature, and pointed through all its ramifications to a prime mover whose intentions were unknown to Government.

FIRST SYMPTOM.

Shortly after followed the manifestations of ill-feeling in the army. Houses were burnt down in several cantonments where the new cartridge had been offered to the Sepoys, and finally the mutiny and disbandment of the 19th and 34th Native Infantry occurred at Barrackpore.

REBELLION MADE EASY.

The most careless and confident could hardly fail now to be alarmed. But Government seemed to have slept in security. The most obvious precautions were neglected. The large magazine of Delhi was still left to be guarded entirely by Sepoys; so also was the strong fort of Allahabad, the great supply magazine of these provinces. Cawnpore, a large medical depot and most important station, could only oppose a company of European infantry and fifty-nine artillerymen, with six guns, to the united strength of three regiments of native infantry, one of regular native cavalry, and two companies of native artillery, with twelve guns. Benares, an almost equally important station, continued to be occupied by a force of two regiments of native infantry and one of the Cis-Sutlej Sikh regiments, composed to a great extent of Poorbea Sepoys; to oppose which there was only a single company of European foot artillery. In fact, the entire Trunk-road communication from Calcutta to Umballa was in the hands of native troops. Lucknow, surrounded by local native corps and Sepoy regiments of the line, and in the midst of a warlike population which had recently come under our rule, was protected by only one European regiment and one company of artillery, while the native army of the province consisted of fourteen regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, and six companies of artillery.

Reviewing all these circumstances, and considering, too, the fact that every treasury was under a guard of Sepoys, it must be allowed that there was nothing wanting to make rebellion easy, and that the spirit of discontent, from whatever cause arising, had every incentive and temptation to manifest itself in open mutiny.

MUTINY AT MEERUT.—DELHI.

On the 10th of May, 1857, the mutiny commenced at Meerut. Eighty refractory troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry had been publicly disgraced, fettered, and confined in the civil gaol. Their comrades came to the desperate resolution of releasing them in the evening. The native guard was easily overpowered, if indeed it offered any resistance, and the whole regiment of cavalry, including the released prisoners, commenced an indiscriminate massacre of all Europeans whom they could find. The native infantry regiments (two in number) and the native artillery soon joined the miscreants. The bad characters of the town followed in their track. The rebels were not altogether undisturbed in their bloody work. The 60th Rifles were soon in the field against them, but there was much and most disastrous delay in the arming of the European dragoons and horse artillery, and the mutineers were left to proceed to Delhi unpursued and with scarcely any loss. The result is too well known. Delhi fell into their hands the next day, and, after a massacre the most cruel and revolting in its details of any recorded in the previous history of India, the combined Sepoys of Delhi and Meerut occupied the fort and city in the name of the puppet who represents the Royal house of Timoor.

FALSE CONFIDENCE.

There was a lull of nearly three weeks, broken only by a partial mutiny at Ferozepore. During this interval forces were being collected for the recapture of the rebellious city, and the commanding officers of native regiments filled the public prints with statements of the loyalty and zeal of their respective corps. "Staunch to the backbone" was the phrase used *ad nauseam* to characterise cut-throat scoundrels who shortly after inbued their hands in the blood of innocent women and children. The colonel commanding the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad had the audacity to threaten a prosecution against a writer in the *Englishman*, who on good grounds declared that his corps was not to be trusted; and even after the arrival of the Chunar invalids and some of the Loodiana Sikhs from Benares he was pleased to say, if I remember right, that his unbounded confidence in his corps induced him still to intrust the fort to their keeping, an arrangement which, happily for us, appears not to have been suffered to last till the 6th broke out in bloody mutiny.

THE MUTINY WELL CONCERTED—SIMULTANEOUS OUTBREAKS.

Subsequent events seem to show most clearly that a well-concerted plan had to some extent been defeated by the precipitate conduct of the cavalry at Meerut. The date fixed for the mutiny had been anticipated by the hasty zeal of these men in releasing their comrades, and the conspirators in other parts would appear to have looked anxiously towards Delhi, determined to shape their course as circumstances might render advisable. Had Delhi been retaken in the interval by a vigorous and daring *coup de main*, the blood spent in the effort, however great, would have been as nothing compared with the torrents which have since flowed in every part of India from the victims of our feeble and procrastinating policy. General Anson was at Simla when

the mutiny occurred, and troops were not assembled at Kurnaul till about the 20th of May. The Commander-in-Chief joined the army soon after, and it was believed that he would be at Delhi on the 26th idem. But some delay, which has not been accounted for, took place, and General Anson died on the 27th, of cholera, without having advanced a mile out of Kurnaul. The delay was fatal in every way. Our enemies at Delhi had time to fortify themselves in their position, and the Sepoy regiments, which had till then observed a sullen silence, now broke out into open rebellion. The 9th Regiment, of which there were detachments at Allyghur, Bolundshuhur, Mynpoorie, and Etawah, commenced the game on the 27th of May. On the 30th and 31st of May their example was followed, as by pre-concerted signal, at Nusseerabad, Lucknow, and Shajehanpore, and on the last-named date a conspiracy at Agra was detected in time to induce the authorities to disband the 44th and 67th regiments Native Infantry, both of which had for some time shown a mutinous spirit, which at last manifested itself in the murder of their officer and the appropriation of the Government treasure by a detachment of the 67th at Muttra. During the eventful week that followed, the whole province of Oude, excepting only the city of Lucknow, was wrested from us by the Sepoys located in the several cantonments of Seetapoor, Durriabad, Sooltanpoor, Fyzabad, Secora, and Mullaon. By a nearly simultaneous movement the Sepoys rose at Bareilly, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansi, Orai, and Neemuch. One Christian only escaped from Jhansi, and the handful of Europeans at Cawnpore were starved out of their intrenchments and treacherously massacred in violation of the terms of a solemn treaty. Some four or five men escaped to tell the tale. Similar occurrences were prevented in the Punjab by the presence of European and Sikh troops and the promptitude with which the regiments suspected of mutinous intentions were disarmed. About the middle of June the Gwalior Contingent, one regiment of which had already caught the flame at Neemuch, turned upon its officers at Gwalior. The fugitives from that place found shelter at Agra, which had previously been the asylum of refugees from Muttra, Allyghur, &c. Other regiments of the contingent, stationed in its several cantonments, did according to the deeds of their brethren in arms, and by the end of June nearly every regiment in the Bengal army of which anything was known had either mutinied or been disbanded.

AGRA.

Towards the end of June a militia was formed at Agra, composed chiefly of members of the uncovenanted service. Officers were selected for the militia by Government, and the overbearing and oppressive conduct of these officers during their connexion with the militia has afforded abundant evidence as to one at least of the causes of the mutiny, which may be referred to in another part of this letter. But previously, as if Government were not thoroughly satisfied of the faithlessness of its native troops, and its district, rural, and preventive police, who had in many cases openly fraternized with the rebels and joined in acts of rapine and bloodshed, the number of such men in Agra was considerably increased, a preference being given to Mohammedans, for which class of our subjects the magistrate of Agra evinced a most unreasonable preference.

Early in July it was known to Government that the Neemuch mutineers, about 2,500 strong, with 500 cavalry, a company of light field artillery well known as the best in the country, and a battery of horse artillery, were in full march upon Agra. Yet the fact, instead of being publicly stated, was kept secret almost till the enemy were in sight. In consequence of this state of ignorance, much property was lost which might have been removed to places of security, and some few lives were, it is to be feared, sacrificed in the city which had else been saved. A body of native horsemen, raised by us, and a detachment of the Kotah Contingent, which had been called in for the defence of Agra, mutinied on the approach of the enemy.

An undecided action ensued on July 5, which was followed by an orderly retreat into the fort. Our loss in the affair was about 140 killed and wounded. The enemy retired from the field of battle almost as soon as ourselves, and reached Delhi in due course. Indeed, it is believed that they were on their march to Delhi when they deviated somewhat from their course, and came to Agra at the invitation of the disaffected Mohammedans of this city. The destruction of houses and property that followed our entry into the fort may fairly be estimated to have involved a loss of 100,000l. to their possessors.

THE MAHARAJAH.

The danger of a siege is, however, by no means imminent, and will, I hope, be entirely averted by the merciful hand of Providence. The Gwalior Contingent alone possesses guns of sufficient calibre to breach walls, and mortars to shell a fortified position. The Maharajah has, however, all along behaved in the most honourable way towards us, and hitherto he has been successful in restraining the lawless soldiery of the Contingent, who are quite distinct from his own Mahratta troops, but too strong to be put down by them. His highness has hitherto detained them at Gwalior by persuasions and threats of every kind, and no doubt his efforts owe much of their success to the state of the rivers, particularly of the Chumbul, which is almost impassable for artillery at this season of the year; yet we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that it may not be long before the rivers fall, and the Gwalior men may yet come down to besiege this fort. And, though provisions have been laid up for ten months, though our shot and shell and gunpowder are considered

sufficient for a year's siege, and we have now 150 trained gunners from the Militia to assist in manning the batteries, yet we cannot but dread the horrors of a siege for the sake of the women and children that are with us. Our earnest prayer is that the army advancing from the Lower Provinces may soon be able to come to our relief, and move against the enemy at Gwalior, and that the army before Delhi may be in a position speedily to carry the siege to a successful issue, and follow up their success by the complete destruction of the enemy in that quarter.

PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

As for ourselves, we are cut off from direct communication with Delhi and Meerut on the one side, and Calcutta on the other. All letters for Calcutta travel *via* Jeypoor, Kurrachee, and Bombay. There is some equally circuitous route to Meerut.

The rains have been copious but cultivation makes no great progress. Revenue collections are in most districts *nil*. A quarter of our annual receipts was seized by the insurgents when they plundered the district treasuries. Lucknow is still closely besieged by the rebels; and it is long since any satisfactory news was obtained of the condition of the garrison. Sir Hugh Wheeler, commanding at Cawnpore, and Sir Henry Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, are dead; and in them we feel that we have lost two officers whose services at this crisis would be invaluable to the country. Furruckabad, Boondshuhur, and Delhi are occupied by the insurgents in force. There is a large body of the enemy at Gwalior, about 6,000 of all arms, who could move down to the assistance of their brethren at Delhi, or combine with the Furruckabad force for the purpose of arresting our upward progress.

On the other hand, Cawnpore, which had fallen into the hands of the Mahratta chief of Bithoor, has been re-occupied in force by General Havelock, the Nana Sahib's force having previously been most thoroughly defeated by him. Three or four European and two Sikh regiments compose the force at Cawnpore, which receives daily accessions of strength both by land and water from Allahabad. A movable column of Bombay troops is at the same time advancing from the direction of Central India. The Rajpootana States have behaved with the most laudable fidelity, and it is by their means that the communication with Bombay has been kept open. At Calcutta a naval brigade has been formed under Captain Peel, of the *Shannon*, for the purpose, it is supposed, of protecting the navigation of the Ganges. A considerable portion of the China expedition is reported to have arrived, and it is hoped that reinforcements from England will not be long in reaching Calcutta. The Bombay and Madras armies have not shown symptoms of disaffection, and a brigade of the former has moved into Bengal and occupies Dinapore. This will render at least four regiments of European infantry, the 5th, 35th, 37th, and 90th available for the reinforcement of General Havelock at Cawnpore, the 53rd being still left to garrison Fort William, and the 10th being divided between Dinapore and Benares. With such a force, and with an adequate detail of artillery, it is to be hoped that General Havelock will be able to bear down all obstacles to the relief of Lucknow, which appears to be his primary object. This being accomplished, it will not be difficult to effect a junction with the army before Delhi, should the siege be protracted so long. Our last accounts from Delhi were of the 22nd inst. Four guns had been captured by our troops on the 12th, since which date the enemy had made no sorties of any importance. Reinforcements and large supplies of heavy ordnance and ammunition were daily expected from Ferozepore, and it was currently believed that we should soon be in a position not only to storm the fort but to crush the enemy within its walls. Yet it must not be forgotten that we have long been indulging similar hopes of speedy success, and so many a rumour of the fall of Delhi, countenanced on one occasion by Government, has proved unfounded that it is to be feared that even when the event really occurs it will not easily obtain credit. The chiefs of Jheend, Bikanere, and Puteeah have assisted most materially. Hissar and Bhutteana, which had rebelled, have been re-occupied with the assistance of one of these auxiliaries.

THE FUTURE.

To sum up the whole, we feel that matters have passed their worst stage. The mutineers have done their best, and are now growing disheartened at the comparative fruitlessness of their efforts to overthrow the Government, and we can look forward with unwavering faith to the ultimate issue of events, controlled by the hand of Providence, which is ever bringing good out of evil and order out of seeming confusion. We have been punished most signally as a nation. But our earnest hope is, that when we shall have expiated the ignorance, folly, and maladministration of 100 years, the dominion of this country may be restored to us; and that the Government, relieved from the injudicious interference of a body of merchants with hearts no larger than their annual dividends, may be administered by men filled with a spirit of wisdom, imbued with a livelier zeal for the interests of all classes of the governed and a deeper consciousness of their accountability to the Great Governor of the Universe and Judge of Men.

MR. HASTIE, M.P.—We (*North British Mail*) understand that Provost Brown has received a letter this week from the hon. member for Paisley, apologising for his being unable to visit his constituents in his usual way this year. The health of Mr. Hastie has for a considerable time been precarious, and great caution on his part is enjoined by his medical adviser.

PUBLIC OPINION ON INDIA.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke of Cambridge visited Sheffield on Wednesday, and laid the foundation-stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers from Sheffield who fell in the Crimean war. This monument stands in the centre of the town, at a point where six streets converge. All the public bodies of the town attended the ceremonial, and the people flocked out in great numbers. After the ceremony was performed the Mayor entertained the Duke of Cambridge at luncheon in the Cutlers' Hall. In reply to the toast of his health, the Duke said he had accepted the invitation to attend because the feeling of Sheffield towards the army is "so handsome" and satisfactory. Since his acceptance of that invitation, Sheffield had set a noble example by endeavouring to furnish recruits for the army. The Duke went on to speak of recruiting:—

Now, the only subject which of late has given me anxiety was the recruiting for the army. I must, however, tell you—for there is nothing like being frank and open with you—that the ordinary recruiting for the army is progressing in a manner which is perfectly incredible. The ordinary means of recruiting have in two days alone produced 800 men. That is a great fact; it is a result which was never obtained during the Russian war; a result which was never equalled in the military history of the country. Gentlemen, I put this forward to prove that it is not a mistake to say that we are recruiting remarkably well. There is no doubt that all parties, especially myself, must have felt considerable anxiety as to the result. The number of men required is very considerable. How were they to be recruited? Ordinary recruiting, I have no doubt, would in time have produced them. The circumstances are extraordinary, and extraordinary efforts must be made; it is of the very greatest consequence that the feeling which has obtained in Sheffield should be spread and extended through the country, and the example which Sheffield has in that respect given is very valuable. On my part it has been felt very sincerely, and we feel very grateful to you for it. And what has been done by Sheffield might be done by other towns, and not only by towns, but by individuals. Gentlemen read of these events in India, and say, "How sad it is," and wish they could assist the Government in the suppression of the mutiny. Gentlemen, you can assist; every country gentleman could, every community, every individual can assist, if you will take the pains and trouble to explain to men who from their peculiar position live very humbly, from hand to mouth, and say, "Why do you not go into the army, where you will be well cared for, and do the country service?" If you do this you will be benefiting the country, and the army will receive great benefit from getting an increased number of good recruits. Therefore, I am anxious to impress upon you that the more that spirit is fostered, the more it is encouraged, the better I, as the responsible head of a large profession, shall be pleased, and the more will you benefit the institutions of your country.

He touched on the Indian mutiny; demanded that stern justice should be done; and promised the support of the country to those in India who have the manliness and courage to inflict just punishment. We must vindicate our prestige; and after that has been done, consider what we can best do to improve our position in India. But the country has a lesson to learn.

I have on all occasions in my power advised my colleagues by saying, "Whatever you do, have the country prepared for any emergency." It was not for me to say what should be done in India, but I do say that this great empire must always be to a certain extent prepared for such disasters as that which has now come upon it. What has been our principle of action? We have cut down our establishments exactly to the point where we could go on working; we have kept nothing for an emergency. Ask yourselves, is it right that a great country like this should be in that position? I am not for extravagance, but I will put a case. Suppose you require 50,000 troops for duty, surely sensible men would have at least 55,000 in order that 5,000 should be ready for any emergency that might arise, and for which the 50,000 would not be available, being employed on their own special duty. You cannot have efficiency if you have not the means at a moment's notice to vindicate the honour and position of the country. Now, gentlemen, we have had two important lessons, one after the other. We have had the Crimean war, which found us unprepared, and we have had the late disaster in India. I trust it will be admitted it is wonderful what has been done to meet that; but still it has been an immense exertion, and at this moment we are not without our difficulties. Well, gentlemen, two successive warnings should be a lesson for all time. All I will now further say is that a great and intelligent country should not forget what it has seen happen so recently. (Much cheering.)

MR. DRUMMOND, M.P.

At the anniversary of the Chertsey Agricultural Association, on Friday, Mr. Drummond responded as follows to the toast to the "county members":—

With regard to politics, there was only one subject which was of any importance, and that had filled the hearts and heads of everybody—that was the mutinies in India. He should not pain them by going into the details of the atrocities that had been committed, for, unfortunately, they were too well known to all, but he would just take a glance at the more cheerful side of the question. In the first place, he believed they had every reason to feel proud that they had such countrymen and countrywomen as they had in India. The men had shown an extraordinary degree of gallantry and bravery, and the women had exhibited most unexampled patience and heroism. (Cheers.) The next thing was that, while he deprecated party politics, he could not help saying it was a matter of great satisfaction to think that the faults which had been committed in India resembled the faults of the whole country, and he believed that had we been there ourselves we should have done the same. He also thought they had been wanting in the belief of their faith, and that people had attempted to obtain their desires while at the same time they concealed their motives. His opinion was that the Hindoo should be allowed to

respect his religion the same as any other class. They had tampered with idolatry not only in India, but at home, and the consequence had been that they had had letters from Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Cullen calling on all of their faith to side against Protestantism. For himself, he thought that to pray to Mohammed was no worse than to worship the Virgin Mary. He did not, however, think that the efforts of those two Romish gentlemen would have any effect. (Hear.) He was excessively disgusted with the hue and cry that some papers were raising about the vengeance that should be inflicted. He was not by any means one of those mawkish sentimentalists who said there should be no punishment by death. To support that, he might only mention that during the discussion in the house on that question he contended most strenuously that every man should lose his life who had committed a murder. He thought they should punish those who were at the head of the mutiny, but do not let them have any of that indiscriminate justice that had been advocated. Still he said that every leader of the mutiny should be shot. (Hear.) If the present system was adopted it would be asked, "Who was the cause of the mutinies?" and then we might have some tales that we were not prepared for. (Hear.) He did approve Lord Canning's proclamation; he believed Lord Canning took a right line, for he did not think it right to burn down villages and their inhabitants indiscriminately. (Hear.) At the same time he agreed with the Government in sending out all the available troops. They must not trust too much in others, for he believed there was some one in the neighbourhood of this country in whom too much trust should not be placed. They should not any longer go to sleep in the manner they had done. (Hear.) The fault of English people was that they did not look ahead, and then when any great calamity occurred it was said, "Oh laws, who would have thought it." (Laughter and "Hear.")

SIR E. B. LYTTON.

At a similar dinner to the above, given at Tring on Wednesday, Sir E. B. Lytton responded to the same toast. He said:—

Who is not thinking of India in a single assembly of this kind, even where the strictest rules prohibit our touching on anything not immediately bearing on the subject before us—has there been a single agricultural meeting where a member of Parliament has addressed his constituents, when he has not been impelled by the feeling of the meeting to say something on the condition of India? We all feel confident that no such man would debase such a subject to a party question. No man, whatever he may think, whatever may be his opinion as to the faults or the merits of particular parties—no man, I say, in this society, and I hope no man in England, would be base enough to make a party question of the British empire. In this convivial meeting we cannot recall—it would cause too deep a pang—all that has taken place in India. Of all that has been said on the subject lately nothing, to my mind, has been better or more to the purpose than a letter of Lord Ellenborough. There is no party spirit there; there is a reservation, so far, for consideration hereafter, as to what may be our civil or our political duties; but there is the appeal of an old Englishman to English courage, English energy, English determination. And it is perfectly true. It might be quite possible for us to lose India, as if India were swept into the ocean, and still to remain a great and magnificent people. But it is impossible for us to remain a great people—I will say it is impossible for us to remain a safe people—if we were to lose India in the way we are now threatened. . . . At present our duty is not that of calm reflection—our duty is to put down the revolt, and to rally with all our strength around the Executive Government, no matter in whose hands that Government is placed—the Executive Government which represents the Majesty of the Crown, and whose duty it is to preserve the lives of our endangered countrymen. So long as the danger lasts our tongues are in some degree fettered. While they are putting down the rebellion we must be careful not to utter a single word to weaken their authority. If at this moment a mad bull were let loose among us, I don't think the best grazier in Yorkshire would induce us to listen to a lecture on the management of horned cattle in general. I think the wisest man would be, not he who could instruct you in the best method of dealing with dangerous cattle generally, but the man who made the shortest work of the bull. Gentlemen, that is now our object—we must make short work of the bull. After that we shall have to consider the wisest, or, what is the same thing, the justest and mildest manner, consistent with our empire, of managing the wild cattle we shall have to subdue and tame. Christianity imposes on us great obligations. The whole question connected with India is so difficult that we ought to have the greatest indulgence for the errors of any Government that may have preceded us, and to consider carefully, wisely, and without any spirit of party, how we may best do our duty to God and to that vast population committed to our sceptre.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland attended the county meeting held at Leicester on Thursday in aid of the Indian Fund. In moving the first resolution his grace said:—

Gentlemen, this mutiny must be put down. I hope that it may be done very shortly, but whether it is crushed in a month, or in a year, or in ten years, this country must reassert her dominions. It is not only necessary for our own dignity, but it is a great moral duty, a right that we must perform, and I am quite certain that every Englishman will do his utmost to effect this great national object. I am sure that every man now present will do all in his power to furnish recruits both for the militia and for the regular army, and I am happy to say that the militia of this county, under my excellent friend near me (Colonel King), has nearly received its full complement of men. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief stated yesterday at Sheffield that already he considered the turning point in the mutiny to have been gained, and I trust that by the next mail we shall hear that the revolt is entirely crushed. That victory will be ours those who have seen the gallantry of the small handful of troops we have had in India up to this time cannot, I think, for a moment doubt; but when victory is achieved let me express a hope that we shall not in the flush of victory allow our passions to carry us away and to seek for vengeance, even upon Indian Sepoys. Justice, and severe justice, must be done; but let us discriminate between the guilty and the innocent. Let not the page of history

that shall record the heroism of our countrymen and women in the East—that shall record the gallantry of a Havelock and of a Nicholson against innumerable hosts, have also to add that, when victory was ours, we condescended to use the weapons that had been wielded by such dastardly hands.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

At the Worcester agricultural meeting on Thursday, Sir John Pakington made the following observations:—

Taking a cheerful view of the last intelligence from India, he said that they must all feel that in the hands of Sir Colin Campbell they were safe, and that the courage and generalship which distinguished him on the heights of Alma would not be wanting in his Indian command. But they must bear in mind that from the moment that the rebellion subsided they would have to face one of the most difficult tasks that had ever devolved upon a Government to execute. The first question would be, Was the extraordinary idea that a vast country like India could be governed by a company of merchants, to be carried out, or ought the direct authority of the Crown of England to be exercised? Twice had that double government been tried, and twice had it been thrown down. Another question would also arise—What was to be the mode of raising the revenues of India? Were we to continue to raise these revenues under the late oppressive system like the revenue raised on land or on salt, or from some unworthy and immoral source, such as the sale of opium? A third and not an easy question would relate to the army. Were we to abandon the native army? Were we to have a native army organised and recruited in a manner violating every dictate of common prudence and common sense, or an army organised on a different principle, so that we might be able to regard it in England as an effective force? Lastly, he would refer to a question already deep in the minds of thinking Englishmen, and which would be, perhaps, the most difficult of all to deal with hereafter in India—Was the flag of England to be prostituted to the support and honour of the barbarous rites of Indian superstition? After some further remarks the right honourable baronet concluded by expressing his confidence that India would have a bright and happy future. (Cheers.)

EARL FORTESCUE.

We extract the following from Earl Fortescue's speech at the Devon County meeting on behalf of the Indian Fund, held at Exeter on Friday:—

I hope and believe also that with the sweeping march of these armies throughout the land, the stern hand of British justice, whilst it makes strict inquiry and inflicts condign punishment upon all who can be proved to have been willing actors in the late dreadful mutinies will at the same time be accompanied and tempered with British clemency and justice. (Cheers.) I hope that wherever doubt exists, the benefit of that doubt will be given to the accused party—(hear)—and whilst we inflict punishment on the guilty, I trust that we shall acknowledge and reward the fidelity shown by many of the native princes of our alliance—and that we shall also acknowledge and reward the unshaken allegiance which has been shown to us by a large portion happily of the native population. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, when that shall have begun—when peace and order shall have been restored—as I trust, by God's help, they will be restored throughout the length and breadth of British India—then, I hope, that due consideration will be given to some improvement in the administration of our Indian empire. (Applause.) In the expression of that hope, let us not charge upon the present Government, or upon the present East India Company, or upon any past Government, or any past East India Company, the blame of the disasters which has unhappily befallen us. (Hear, hear.) Warnings, I believe, have been given from time to time, which, perhaps, all have neglected more than they ought—(hear, hear)—but none could have contemplated a treachery so base, and wide spread, and bloody, as that which in an evil hour overtook us. (Hear, hear.) And whatever may be the shortcomings—and shortcomings I believe there have been—in the direction of the affairs of India; at least I believe that our government has been based upon just and merciful principles. (Hear.) I believe that it has developed the resources of the country, and promoted the happiness of the people, far more than either could have been done by the different tyrants whose rule we have superseded. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But after such a disaster as the present, the British public have a right to inquire, and the representatives of British interests in India have also the right to inquire, whether a form of government combining the rule of the British Crown with that of a mercantile body, is the best form of government that can be devised for that great portion of our empire. (Hear, hear.) I trust that is a question which must occupy the consideration of Parliament as soon as Parliament meets. To that inquiry the British empire and the Indian empire have a right to receive an answer. (Hear, hear.)

SIR J. Y. BULLER.

At the same meeting the late member for Essex expressed himself as follows:—

He had not the slightest doubt the whole would by and-by be set right by the determination of the British troops; and when the rebellion had been suppressed, and peace and order restored, then would be their time, quietly and calmly, to inquire what was the origin of this outbreak, and what had been—if it had been so—the mismanagement and misgovernment that had brought it about. (Hear, hear.) That subject will form one of the most early and important matters for the next session of Parliament. He could only look forward in the hope that whatever was discussed might be discussed with perfect composure, and free from those excitements which would create prejudice, and after they had acted upon that prejudice they might discover that they had been in error.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has declined to take any share in preserving free from building that triangular piece of ground at the West-end of Cannon-street, which offers the only point for a good view of St. Paul's Cathedral. At a meeting on Friday, the Board resolved, by eighteen to fourteen, that it would not contribute any portion of the money for the purchase of the land in question; thus leaving the City Corporation to defray such expense as may attend the operation.

INDIAN NAMES.

(From the Homeward Mail.)

For the use of purely English readers who may be unacquainted with Indian words we subjoin a brief glossary of the most common Indian vocables which are now of daily occurrence in the newspapers:—

P. shows that the word is Persian, Port., Portuguese; H., Hindustani; M., Marathi; Ar., Arabic; T., Tatar; Tam., Tamil; and S., Sanscrit.

Ab or *aub*, P., water; used in composition, as *Punjab*: five waters, i.e., watered by five rivers. *Dooab*, district between two rivers.

Abad, P., inhabited; in composition, a town, as Hyderabad, city of Hyder; Allahabad, urbs Dei.

Ata, H. (prop. *atā*), flour, meal, the principal food of Hindūs.

Ayah, Port., a nurse; now used for a female attendant on a lady.

Baba, T., a father; a child; used as a term of endearment or respect.

Baba log, T. S., children; the preceding word and *log* from S. *lok*, people.

Baboo, a Hindū title, answering to our esquire.

Bag, P. (prop. *bagh*), a garden. *Kudsiya bagh* is the name of a garden spoken of in letters from Delhi. It is just outside the walls.

Bahadoor, P., brave; a common title of respect added to the names of military officers and others.

Bakree Eed, Ar. (prop. *bakari 'id*), a festival held by Muslims on the 9th of the 12th month, in honour of Abraham's offering up Ishmael (not Isaac, as we say). From *bakar*, an ox; *'id*, festival.

Bamba, H., a well. This word occurs in the plans of Delhi.

Bang, P., an intoxicating potion made from hemp.

Bazar, an exchange or market-place.

Beebe, H., a lady.

Begum, T., a princess, or lady of high rank.

Bhaee, S., a brother; a comrade.

Bheestee, P. (prop. *bihisht*), a water-carrier. Literally an inhabitant of *Bihisht*, or Paradise, from the pleasantness of the occupation in such a climate as India.

Bobachee, T. (prop. *bāwarchi*), a cook.

Budgerow, S. (prop. *bajrd*), a travelling boat of a larger kind.

Bud mash, P. Ar. (prop. *bad m'a dah*), a rogue; a villain. From *bad*, bad; and *m'dah*, subsistence.

Bud sat, P. Ar., a bad character. From *bad*, bad; and *sat*, essence.

Bungalow, H. (prop. *banglā*), a thatched house; any house.

Burkandaz, Ar. P., a matchlockman. From *bark*, lightning; and *daz*, throwing.

Chalo, S., come on; used in the phrase *chalo mera bhaee*, "come on, comrade; come on, boys."

Cherry, Tam. (prop. *cheri*), a termination meaning village, but now often applied to towns, as Pondicherry.

Chit, H. (prop. *chitti*), a note; a letter.

Chor, S., a thief.

Chupatties, P. (prop. *chāpatti*), a thin cake of unleavened bread.

Coolie, T. (prop. *kuli*), a porter or carrier.

Cutcherry, H. (prop. *Kachari*), a court of justice; a civilian's office.

Dak or *dauk*, H. (prop. *dāk*), a post or post-office; also a relay of horses or bearers.

Dacoit, H. (prop. *ddakait*), a robber; a gang-robber.

Dewan, a prime minister, sometimes an agent.

Doab, P., a country between two rivers.

Dost, P., a friend.

Dour, S. (prop. *daur*), a foray; a raid.

Durwazah, P., a door; the gate of a city.

Eed, Ar. (prop. *'id*), a festival.

Enam, Ar. (prop. *in'am*), a gift; land granted in free tenure.

Feringhee, corruption of Frank; a European.

Fuqueer, Ar. (prop. *fakir*), a mendicant devotee; one who has taken a vow of poverty.

Ghazee, Ar. (prop. *ghāzi*), a Muslim who fights against infidels; a true believer who takes part in a holy war.

Golundaue, P. (prop. *gol-andāz*), literally ball-thrower; native artilleryman.

Gujar, H., a tribe in the North-West Provinces who profess to be the descendants of Rājputs by women of inferior castes. They are now engaged in agriculture, but were formerly robbers and plunderers, and still retain a propensity to their old habits.

Haveldar, Ar. P., a native officer, corresponding to our sergeant.

Jehad, Ar., a holy war.

Jemadar, Ar. P., a native officer, corresponding to our ensign or lieutenant.

Jhageerdar, P. (prop. *jāgirdār*), the holder of land granted for services.

Jheel, H., a shallow lake.

Jut, or *Jaut*, a race of industrious and hardy cultivators, whose original seat is said to have been Ghazni, but who are now found in great numbers in the North-West Provinces, particularly at Bhurtpore (Bharatpur).

Kotwal, P., the chief officer of police in a city or town.

Lattee and *Lath*, S. (prop. *lāth* or *lāthi*), a pillar, a club.

Logue, S. (prop. *log*), people; as *bābā log*, children; *Sāhib log*, English gentleman; *gorā log*, Europeans; fair people.

Lotah, H. (prop. *lotā*), a small pot, generally of metal.

Mohurram, Ar. (prop. *Muharram*), literally, sacred; name of the first Mohammedan month; the fast held on the 10th of that month, in memory of the death of Husain the younger son of Ali, and

grandson of Mohammed, who was slain on that day at Karbalā, in 'Irāk, in the 46th year of the Hijrah.

Mundee, H. (prop. *mandi*), a market place.

Musjid, Ar., a mosque. *Jumma Musjid* (prop. *Jum'ah masjid*), a cathedral mosque.

Naigue or *Naig*, S. (prop. *Naik*), a native officer, corresponding to our corporal.

Nallah or *Nullah*, H. (prop. *nālā*), a brook; a watercourse; the channel of a torrent.

Nana, M., a grandfather; a term of respect. The title given to Dhundu Pant, the adopted son of the Peshwa, and son of Chinnaji Appa, his brother.

Nuddie, S. (prop. *nadi*), a river.

Nuwab, Ar. (prop. *Nawāb*), a viceroy, literally viceroys, being plural of *nāib*, a vicegerent; a nabob.

Peon, P., a messenger; a foot attendant.

Poorbee, S., eastern. A term applied to the Bengal sipāhis by Sikhs and others.

Pore or *Poor*, S. (prop. *porā*), town; used chiefly in composition, as Bhurtpore or Bharatpur, the town of Bharata.

Pultun, H., corrupt form of battalion.

Puttun, S. (prop. *pattanam*), a town, chiefly in composition, as Shri Ranga Pattanam; Seringapatam, the city of the divine Vishnu; it is the name given to 'Azimābād, and corrupted by Europeans to Patna.

Rajpoot, a Hindoo of the military tribe or order.

Rissalah, Ar. (prop. *risālah*), a troop of horse.

Rohillas, Ar., a people settled to the east of the Doāh of the Ganges. They were originally, as the name implies, from Afghanistan, and now inhabit the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Rampur.

Ryot, a peasant.

Sahib, Ar. (prop. *sāib*), a lord; a gentleman.

Shahadah, P., prince; son of a king.

Souar, P., a horseman; a trooper.

Subahdar, Ar., a native officer, corresponding to our captain.

Subzeemundee, P. H. (prop. *subzi mandi*), a market for vegetables. Name of the spot so often taken and retaken by our troops before Delhi.

Tuppah, H. (prop. *tappā*), a packet of letters; the post.

Zumeendar, P. (prop. *zamindār*), landholder; landed proprietors.

NEWS OF LITERATURE AND ART.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The meetings of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery will, it is expected, soon be resumed, and the pictures, when sufficiently numerous and fairly in order, will be made accessible to the public. Meanwhile the public will be glad to hear what portraits have been already obtained for their use and instruction; we therefore append a perfect list:—George Frederick Handel, Arthur Murphy, Dr. Parr, Speaker Lenthall, James Thomson, Horne Tooke, Dr. Meade, First Earl of Cadogan, Sir William Wyndham, Harley, first Earl of Oxford, Richard Cumberland, La Belle Hamilton, Duchesse de Grammont, Coleridge, the Chandos Shakspeare, the first Earl Stanhope, and Stothard the painter.

In January last, the Metropolitan Board of Works invited, with the offer of six prizes, a "public competition for designs showing the best mode of laying out the surface and subsoil of the new street in Southwark, as an example of a first-class street, and also for the street in Westminster as a second-class street; showing the disposition of the private vaults, sewers, gas and water-pipes, and telegraph-wires, with any parts of the soil appropriated to other useful purposes." The designs sent in in answer to this invitation, thirty-nine in number, are now on view at the Society of Arts; and the award of the Board of Works has been announced, assigning the highest prize for the first design to Mr. H. D. Davis, and for the second to Mr. W. H. Cullingford,—without, however, approving all the parts of either. The principal feature of Mr. Davis's design is the carrying out of vaults from the houses on both sides of the road to within about nine feet of each other,—the intermediate space constituting the sub-way for the various mains, with the sewer sunk in the centre.

We read, through the Tuscan Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, a remarkable account of a disinterment of about sixty members of the Medici family, including seven sovereigns, who have been buried in the crypt of the stately pile of San Lorenzo at Florence. It states that the wooden coffins in the vaults having been found mouldering away, orders were given to have them replaced, and consequently all the bodies, with the exception of two, were transferred into new receptacles under the direction of the Avvocato Regio, the Government architect, and Cavaliere Passerini. During these operations, the remains of the famous Giovanni delle Bande Nere and his son Cosimo, the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, were once more exposed to mortal gaze. The bodies of Eleanor di Toledo, wife of the latter, and her son Francis the First, were found to be so fresh as to appear only recently laid in the sepulchre; that of Francis, especially, warranted the supposition of having died from some strong arsenical poison. By the side of Cosimo lay his dagger, possibly the one which he plunged into the breast of his son Garcia, the fratricide. Each body was accompanied with a medal, and ticketed and labelled with the most business-like precision. Grand dukes and duchesses, princes and princesses, were all arrayed in the state costume of their day. Giovanni, the father of Cosimo, was the only one covered with a helmet. Gaston, the last of the house, closes the series.

On Monday week the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of an obelisk to the memory of the late Dr. Adam Clarke, the commentator, was per-

formed by James Johnston Clark, Esq., M.P., at Portrush, under very auspicious circumstances. The site of the obelisk is admirably chosen, being at an angle of two roads, midway between the harbour and the railway terminus, on an elevated plot of the ground on which the late Dr. Clarke himself built a school-house, which is still standing, and well attended by children. The subject of the memorial was first suggested by the Earl of Antrim, the lord of the soil on which the obelisk is to be built, who entered into the project with the greatest alacrity and at once gave the ground for the site. The obelisk will have a base seven feet square and eight feet high, from which the monument will rise to a height of forty-two feet, which, taking into consideration the elevation of the site, will give it a mean altitude of at least one hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea. Close to the base of the obelisk will stand a life-size statue in marble of the distinguished scholar to whose memory the monument is erected, and which will be the contribution of his admirers in America as a distinctive feature of the memorial to mark their appreciation of his labours. A large number of the principal merchants, clergy, and gentry of Antrim, Derry, and Belfast, including the members for Londonderry and Coleraine, were present on the occasion. Among the speakers were Dr. M'Clintock, minister of the American church, who referred to the international aspect of the event they were celebrating. He also alluded to the value of Dr. Clarke's labours, not only in his Commentary, but in the service he rendered the Government, who applied to him in 1808 to collect and revise state papers from all the archives of the kingdom, from the time of the Conquest down to the reign of George III. The whole of the proceedings were viewed with the greatest interest by the large and respectable assemblage.—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

The Conway papers, which have just been placed for public use in the State Paper Office, extend over several generations, and are of extreme importance, especially for the reign of Charles the First.

It is announced from Paris that the "Memoirs" of M. Guizot are to be published in January next. It is certain that they will be read with eager interest, and it is believed that they will throw great light on the men and things of the period of 1830 and 1848.

We are very glad to hear, says the *Leicester Mercury*, that Lord Palmerston, in consideration of Mr. S. H. Bradbury's (Quallou's) talent as a poet, has thought proper to grant him a pension of 50*l.* a year. Mr. Bradbury is now on the staff of the *Leicester Advertiser*.

It is said that a life of Douglas Jerrold is in preparation, which will be a literary biography of the widest class, and go rather into the arcana of the craft.

Among other literary gossip, it is stated that when the editorship of the *Press* newspaper became vacant, some little time since, it was offered to Charles Lever, the novelist, and that the negotiation had made some progress, but that it went off on a question of whether the salary should be 800*l.* or 1,000*l.* a year.

In a "last" article on the Manchester Exhibition the *Times* has the following interesting remarks on the "Application of Photography to the Reproduction of Art Treasures." The occasion of the critique is Messrs. Colnaghi's Photographic Series:—

This is the first instance of the application of photography to the reproduction of a gallery of pictures. Photographs from the drawings of a single master—as from those of Raphael at the Louvre, and a selection from the drawings of the same painter in the British Museum—have, indeed, been published. Photographs, too, have been made of some series of frescoes in Italy, as of those of Benozzo Gozzoli in the Campo Santo at Pisa, and of Pinturicchio in the Piccolomini Library at Siena. But to photograph frescoes *in situ* is a difficult operation, and the dim religious light of a cloister or a chapel renders the operation, at least, an unsatisfactory one. For the reproduction of monochromatic drawings the process is invaluable. Good photographs of the Raphael drawings, for example, are with great difficulty distinguishable from the originals. In photographing pictures, especially the mellow and golden canvases of the old Italian masters, there are very great chromatic difficulties—some, indeed, positively insurmountable. Where glowing yellows come out rich darks, where blues leave the photographic paper colourless, and greens are represented by blacks, it may readily be conceived that the photograph can rarely be a reproduction, in colour, of its original, nor even such a translation into light and shadow as a good engraving supplies. It is, indeed, in many cases, a complete reversal of the chromatic harmonies of the original. This takes some pictures absolutely out of the range of photographic treatment. In the case of others we get a new, and often fine effect, altogether different from that of the original, but not necessarily inferior to it. In some examples—and those generally the finest—colour, composition, and sentiment are so linked, that any alteration of the former is fatal to the perfection of the work regarded as a whole. We may thus understand how much the judgment of the photographer of pictures is concerned in the selection of examples for the exercise of his art. It is possible enough that the many followers of that widely spread craft might have a good deal to say on the selection made by Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi for this work. But we are not photographers, and we do not propose to enter on this wide field of technical criticism. Enough for us, that we have here some of the most interesting masterpieces of ancient and modern art included in the Manchester Exhibition made household possessions for all who can purchase the work, as a whole, or in parts. In the photograph of a picture, as in that of a face, let us say what we will about colour, or, in the latter case, about distortion and enlargement of projecting parts, there is something altogether beyond the rivalry of any means of transcription less exact in the rendering of form. With all the drawbacks inherent in the process, this

exactness makes these photographic renderings unapproachable in respect of the very highest quality of the greatest pictures—expression.

GAOL LABOUR MADE TO PAY.

At the meeting of Surrey magistrates at Kingston, on Wednesday, a very important question came on for discussion as to the propriety of employing a portion of the prisoners confined in the Wandsworth Prison in cutting rags, in accordance with a proposition made to the court by Mr. M'Murray, a very extensive paper manufacturer at Wandsworth. It appears that Mr. M'Murray had made an offer to find regular employment for 180 prisoners, that being the greatest number for which accommodation could be provided in the prison, for a period of three years, and to pay at the rate of 1s. 2d. per cwt. for the cut rags, this being estimated to produce at the rate of 4s. per week wages for each, and he also undertook to fit up the cells with the tables, bins, and other requisites for rag cutting, at his own expense. The amount thus received for the wages of the prisoners would be 1,872l. per annum, and deducting the interest upon 2,000l., the estimated cost of the building that would be necessary to erect, extra wardens, and other incidental expenses, would leave a clear balance in favour of the county of 1,502l. per annum, and the question was referred to a special committee of magistrates to make the necessary inquiries and report as to the propriety of accepting or declining the proposition that had been made to the county by Mr. M'Murray. The committee of magistrates then proceeded to discuss the question. Various suggestions were made with regard to the proposal, and several difficulties put in the way of its adoption. It was suggested that the more proper course to adopt would be to submit the whole matter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and if he, upon a consideration of all the facts, should deem it expedient to introduce such a system into the prison, the responsibility of the consequences would then rest upon him, and the magistrates would be absolved from all share in it. An amendment was subsequently moved by Mr. Goodheart that this course should be taken, and after a long discussion the court divided, when twenty-five magistrates voted in support of the original motion, and only five against it. The chairman consequently declared the motion for the employment of the prisoners in the manner suggested carried, and the necessary orders were made for its being at once carried into effect, pursuant to the recommendation of the committee of magistrates.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857.

LATEST NEWS FROM INDIA.

In addition to the despatches published in another part of our paper, several fresh telegrams have now arrived. The fullest is to the Foreign Office, communicated through the Commissioner for the Affairs of India. Each of the morning papers has also a special despatch, and the India Board publishes a message, but with news from Delhi only to the 5th ult. We arrange the whole intelligence in topographical order:—

DELHI.

At the assault on Delhi, the troops entered the breach near the Cashmere-gate, and, advancing along the ramparts, possessed themselves of the Moore Bastion and Cabul-gate, the church, and college.

The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed; the other columns were successful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere-gate. An advance was then made along the ramparts to the main bastion and Cabul-gate. The resistance was very obstinate, and our loss was computed at 600 killed and wounded, including 50 officers.

The following names have been received:—Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Captain Barnett, 55th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Tandy, Engineers; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 75th Foot; Lieutenant Bradshaw, 52nd Foot; Lieutenant Murray, Guide Corps—killed. Brigadier-General Nicholson; Lieutenant Nicholson, Scotch Regiment; Greathed, Engineers; Mansell, Engineers; Chesney, Engineers; Salkeld, Engineers; Brownlow, Engineers; Hovendon, Engineers; Medley, Engineers; Waters, 60th Rifles; Curtis, 60th Rifles; Captain Rosser, Carabineers; Captain Anson, Aide-de-camp; Baynes, 8th Foot; Rossers, 8th Foot; Greville, 1st Fusiliers; Wemyss, 1st Fusiliers; Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Battalion; Humphreys, 4th Punjab Infantry; Pemberton, Sappers; Gittavansh, Sappers; Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley, 52nd Foot; Atkinson, 52nd Foot; Shibbruns, Guides; Graydon, 16th Grenadiers; Speke, 65th Native Infantry; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gambri, 38th Native Infantry; Hay, 60th Native Infantry; Prior, 1st Punjab Infantry, wounded.

In the operations preceding the assault the following casualties occurred: Captain Fagan, artillery;

Lieutenant Hildebrand, ditto; Lieutenant Bannerman, Bombay army; Arth. Belcock, 6th—killed. Major Campbell, artillery; Captain Earle, artillery; Lieutenant Lockhart, artillery; Captain Chemmiller, 73rd Foot—wounded.

In the lists received the rank of the officers has generally not been mentioned.

CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW.

The garrison at Lucknow still hold out, and General Havelock had recrossed the Ganges on Sept. 19, expecting almost immediately to be joined by General Outram's force. A detachment of the latter force, under Major Vincent Eyre, had, on Sept. 11, with the greatest gallantry, defeated a party of the enemy which had crossed from the Oude side of the Ganges for the purpose of harassing the advance of General Outram.

THE PUNJAB.

All continues quiet.

AGRA.

The Hon. J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, died at Agra on the 9th of September.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

The 52d Bengal Native Infantry mutinied on Sept. 18, and deserted in a body, doing no injury to their officers.

The Banda insurgents have seized Nagode, and have been joined by the 50th Bengal Native Infantry.

RAJPOOTANA.

The mutineers of the Joudpore Legion defeated the Rajah of Joudpore's troops, killing the General and taking three guns, on the 9th of September; they then joined the rebellious Thakoer of Arrah.

General Lawrence proceeded, on the 18th September, with a detachment from Behar, and attacked the rebels. He compelled them to take refuge in the town of Gaya, but found the place too strong for an assault to be risked, and accordingly fell back on Behar.

Captain Monck Mason, the Political Agent in Joudpore, was killed in endeavouring to join General Lawrence's force.

The Bombay Government has sent up her Majesty's 89th regiment, and other European troops, to the Northern Division, to enable General Roberts to reinforce General Lawrence.

INDORE AND GWALIOR.

Malwa is still in a disturbed state, but nothing worthy of note has occurred. In Gwalior, Scindia is stated to be raising a force of 15,000 men for the purpose of intercepting the fugitives from Delhi. A portion of the Mhow and Indore rebels are reported to have crossed the Chumbul.

SCINDIA.

The company of Native Artillery at Hyderabad, having been suspected of disaffection, was disarmed on the 9th of September, and the guns secured.

The 21st Native Infantry at Kurrachee was disarmed on the 13th of September, information having been given by two native officers of an intended outbreak. Conspiracy is believed to have been confined to a few men. Twenty-five deserted, but have been almost all taken and executed.

At Shikarpore, on the 21st of September, a Subadar and a Havildar of the 16th Native Infantry were arrested on suspicion of plotting a rising in that regiment. On the night of the 22nd of September, eleven men of the Native Company of Artillery seized the guns; they were not joined by others, and the guns were retaken by a company of 16th Native Infantry, the rest of the Artillery Company and the police; four of the mutineers were killed, and the rest got away in the dark.

The Bombay Government has sent a wing of the 4th Foot, just arrived from the Mauritius, to Kurrachee. The Commissioner in Scinde had previously sent detachments of his very small European garrison from Kurrachee to Hyderabad and Shikarpore. Khelat is in a very disturbed state. All is quiet throughout the Bombay Presidency and dominions. All is quiet in the Nizam's country. In consequence of the mutinies at Jubbulpore the Commissioner in Nagpore has applied to the Resident at Hyderabad for some squadrons of the 16th Lancers; the Resident has complied with the requisition, and has been reinforced by some squadrons of the 3d Madras Cavalry from Sholapore.

MADRAS.

All is quiet just now in the Madras Presidency.

MHOW.

Mutineers, notwithstanding Scindia's opposition, moved off to be on the Chumbul on the 6th; were at Dholepore by last accounts. Mutineers of Gwalior Contingent expected to march on Agra on the 18th.

NATIVE STATES.

A Shahzadar collected many thousand followers at Mundisore for King of Delhi. Post of Dhar seized

by Mohammedans in Rajah's service, and Rutlam believed to be taken. Western Malwa consequently disturbed. Colonel Durand still at Mhow. Everything else in Central India Agency in statu quo. In Rajpootana Agency tranquillity disturbed by mutiny of Joudpore Legion. Captain Mason moving on mutineers with two guns and 2,000 men. Escape difficult. Rao of Sirohi giving hearty aid. The Wheels with us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed in consequence of the release of 150 prisoners by Mr. Grant, a member of the Council at Cawnpore.

The *Hurkaru* newspaper was suspended.

The following ships and troops had arrived:—Her Majesty's ship *Sanepareil*. The *Belleisle*, with the 93rd Highlanders. The steamer *Madras*, with the 3rd Light Infantry, from the Cape, reached Galle on the 25th of September. Also, on the 3rd of October, the *Thebes*, with part of the 38th Regiment, from England. The *Furios* had arrived at Singapore, and ten other gun-boats were expected.

Business was dull. Government securities heavy. The money market easier.

The news of the Fall of Delhi had not reached Calcutta when the mail left.

CHINA.

The mail brings further news from China.

The blockade of Canton River is strictly enforced. Several junks, attempting to break it, have been captured.

Prices of tea continue to advance. The decrease of exports to Great Britain is 4,800,000lbs.

LATER FROM AMERICA.

The *City of Washington* arrived in Liverpool last night with dates to the 15th inst.; one day later than the previous advices. The money market was quieter, and the excitement was subsiding.

"The community," says the *Courier*, "seems to acquiesce in the conclusion arrived at by the banks last evening, to suspend specie payments for the present. Business among these institutions was generally going on this morning as usual, except that specie was refused in large sums."

THE SUSPENSION OF THE BOROUGH BANK OF LIVERPOOL.—The Liverpool Borough Bank notified yesterday, that the business of the establishment will be suspended until Friday, to allow time for the completion of the arrangements required by the Bank of England before making the advances to enable them to liquidate. It is said that the total required to meet the claims of depositors is 1,500,000l., against which certain available assets, accompanied by guarantee-notes from the leading shareholders, are to be handed over. No doubt is expressed that everything will be perfected by Friday, and that the bank will then re-open. Late in the afternoon rumours were industriously circulated of further banking embarrassments in Liverpool. In the case of the establishment mentioned they seemed altogether improbable, and as far as such a statement could be authoritatively met in London it received unqualified contradiction.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday, October 24, is 988. In the corresponding weeks of 10 previous years, 1847-56, the average number was 1,002. The same rate of mortality in the present increased population would produce 1,102 deaths; and a comparison of the real with the estimated result shows a difference in favour of last week to the extent of 114. While the population of the metropolis lost 988 lives last week, the registration of births shows that 1,582 children were born, sufficient to supply the places of the dead and to increase the number of inhabitants by 594. Six deaths had occurred from cholera.

REPRESENTATION OF HARWICH.—The supporters of Lord Palmerston's Government are canvassing on behalf of Mr. Benjamin Greene, the well-known shipbuilder, while the independent Liberal party are desirous of securing the services of Mr. Horatio Love, the chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway. The Conservative party have it in contemplation to invite Mr. H. T. Prinsep, a director of the East India Company, or Mr. G. Montague Warren Peacocke, barrister, who represented Maldon in the last Parliament, but who was defeated at the last general election. The Radicals express a desire for Mr. Layard. No definite arrangements have, however, yet been made.

ILLNESS OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—The Earl of Aberdeen was taken ill on Saturday from obstruction in the bowels. The case is considered critical. His relations were summoned on Sunday to attend him.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Although the supply of English wheat in to-day's market was but moderate, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy. In prices, however, compared with Monday, no change took place. An increased supply of foreign wheat was on offer in fair condition. Great heaviness prevailed in the inquiry, and, to have forced sales, further depressed rates must have been submitted to. We had a heavy inquiry for barley, at Monday's decline. The malt trade was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The show of oats was very large, and the oat trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. Beans and peas, and flour, changed hands slowly, at barely late rates.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1857.

SUMMARY.

WE need not repeat the words "Delhi has fallen." By the time this is read five millions of persons will have uttered them, and the booming cannon and the ringing bells have induced every child to inquire "What is it for?" We prefer to state the news in another form,—Delhi has *RISEN*. Having sat, for a hundred days, chained to the throne of her conquerors—an object of horror to every tribe of mankind, she has found her fetters broken, her captivity gone, her disgrace atoned for, her rank restored. She rises a redeemed city. Not one amongst her fair sisters of the earth but will rejoice that the fallen has been restored to them. If Mr. Cope should ever paint, as a companion picture to the "Rivers of England," now on the walls of the House of Lords, an allegory of the Great Cities of this Empire, all a painter's skill and a poet's imagination might be worthily employed on Delhi the Restored.

The intelligence brought by the telegraph, or rather the telegraphs, for no fewer than six messages, each different from the other, have come to hand, resembles in its confused entanglement of events the aspect of a great army engaged in a battle, where the result depends more upon tactics than upon force. As paragraph after paragraph shoot out you cannot imagine what it intends to do or to tell, but you have a very good and strong impression at the end of the matter that something worthy has been done, and feel very much inclined to pronounce an audible blessing on those who have done it.

This is what it is:—On the 14th of September the fifteen thousand, more or fewer, who composed the besieging army of Delhi, moved forward in four detachments to the gates of the city. How many were opposed to them we do not know; but had they been double the number that they were the probability is, that the final result would have been the same. The enemy was strong enough, as it was, however, to repulse one of the four detachments,—the Cashmere Contingent having been thrown back with a heavy loss. But on the day that the assault commenced one of the principal entrances to the city by the Cashmere Gate, was in the hands of the Queen's army. Very probably the rebels supposed that whatever entrance the Queen's troops should force, that entrance would be made the point for a direct attack on the heart of the city. If so they miscalculated. With the skill of a consummate tactician the general went on round the city capturing rampart after rampart, until the main bastion and the Cabul Gate were reached. Every position was thus taken, and every gun fixed on the walls was immediately turned on the rebels who remained in the city. The time occupied by the assault—six days—and the peculiar character of the loss sustained by the British troops are at once explained by these tactics. The six days' contest consisted of a series of assaults on the fortifications, directed from the Cashmere gate. The time and the number of the assaults gave the rebels opportunity to pick off the officers. Fifty, or one to every twelve men, were thus put *hors de combat*—a greater proportion than during even the American war. Had the

assault been of a different character, the probability is that the sacrifice of life would have been greater, and the proportion of officers to the total number slain, much smaller. But Delhi was taken, and none can suppose that one of the slain or wounded, from General Nicholson, who himself is a sufferer, down to the youngest ensign, would for a moment wish for a reversal of the result in any one particular. They have restored the city to the Queen. The first ground taken from under British rule since the American provinces were lost, they have re-captured. They have utterly routed one of the most formidable armies that has ever lifted weapons against a sovereign. They have put to flight the last of the "great Moguls."

The head of the rebellion is of course crushed, but it would be folly to conceal from view the fact that, like one of the fabulous monsters of antiquity, the body of it has at the same time grown. The Punjab, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, are still safe, and stronger in their safety than they were, but all around there are rumours of fresh rebellions. The infection has reached Scinde, breaking out in Sir Charles Napier's old headquarters of Hyderabad. At Kurrachee and Shikapore, in the same territory, revolts had taken place, but, as it happened, were instantly crushed.

From two other territories we have similar news. The Native Infantry in Saugor and Nerbudda had deserted in a body.

More serious news still comes from the long-suspected territory of Rajpootana. Here the friendly Rajah's (of Judpore) troops have been defeated by the legion of the same name, who had killed their general and then proceeded to join other rebels. It is significant of the strength of this new rising that General Lawrence himself has been obliged to retire before it.

There are minor symptoms of a general spirit of disaffection besides these. At Assam a conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected, and the Santhals, of whom all the northern provinces stood in fear two years ago, had begun to show signs of inclination for war. What these and the new rebels may think it wise and prudent to do when they hear of the capture of Delhi and the arrival of fresh European troops, it can scarcely be conjectured. So far as we know they are still in rebellion, and their disaffection vastly increases both the difficulties and the dangers of the great contest. Spread over thousands of miles of territory, and making their headquarters at places remote as half a continent from each other, they each demand an ordinary army; and each, perhaps, will absorb one before the end arrives.

The personal news brought by the present mail is important. As if determined to wreck the remainder of his reputation in the shortest possible period, the Governor-general had brought himself into increased odium by ill-judged acts of mixed clemency and tyranny. A hundred and fifty prisoners taken at Cawnpore by General Neill, had been released—a piece of arbitrary clemency for which the suppression for a week, under the "Gagging Act" of the Bengal *Hurkaru*, was intended, we may suppose, as a set-off. As ourselves readers of the *Hurkaru*, we cannot help expressing our indignation at the gagging of this journal—one of the ablest and best conducted of all the Indian newspapers.

Generals Havelock and Outram had crossed the Ganges, and were on the way to Lucknow. We shall therefore, doubtless, hear by the next mail, of the effectual relief of this brave garrison.

The mail brings particulars of two catastrophes, for which few were prepared. Mr. Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, one of the oldest of the Company's servants, died at Agra on the 9th ult., and General Nicholson, as we have already intimated, was himself wounded at Delhi. So, the mingled blank and golden thread of life continues to be woven.

Our own correspondent at Calcutta, in a valuable letter, dated the 24th ult., has given us full details of the news by the present mail. As it has been delivered only at mid-day and will occupy several pages, we regret to be obliged to postpone its publication.

We need to do little more than call attention to other news. The partial re-establishment of the King of Prussia's health, is a circumstance that has not failed to call forth expressions of gratification from many to whom the King's political course has been distasteful. But it is one of the most beautiful and most redeeming features of our humanity that no personal antipathies are hard enough to resist the wellings forth of the springs of sympathy, when suffering is sent even to the most disliked. Spain waiting a minister, and the Danubian Principalities waiting a constitution, as a child is obliged to wait for a plaything—are the only other events of importance connected with European affairs.

Our pages to-day would wear sad livery if they

could take the complexion of the other news which they chronicle. The spirit of murder has stalked from end to end of the land during the week, and storms and floods have devastated it. The temporary failure of the Liverpool Borough Bank will awaken uneasy suspicions in many minds. This is the first serious result of the American panic. May we complement it with the gratifying fact that, notwithstanding all our troubles, we continue, according to the Trade Returns published to-day, to increase our exports in even greater proportion than ever? For the nine months they exceed by eleven millions sterling, the exports of last year.

THE FALL OF DELHI.

OUR troops have captured Delhi. The whole city is in their possession. It cost them, it seems, six days' fighting, and a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Beyond this, we know little or nothing. We can imagine much—but how often does a long and anxiously looked for event belie imagination? Meanwhile, the bare fact, as it stands recorded at the head of these observations, is sufficiently suggestive. We draw our breath more freely now that the long suspense has been put an end to. Details we can wait for. For the present, the country will be satisfied to know that Delhi is once more theirs.

We are now entering upon another stage of this great crisis. The first was that of surprise and consternation, of mutiny spreading from post to post with unexampled, and, as yet, inexplicable velocity, and of frightful massacre exceeding in atrocity even Indian experience. The second was that of heroic resistance—European power at bay, and turning back the tide of disaster upon its fierce and blood-thirsty assailants. The taking of Delhi conducts the struggle into its third stage. The head of the revolt may now be regarded as crushed. The monster has been laid low—mortally wounded in the seat of its power. What remains is a mere question of time. There may yet be one more desperate struggle, in the vicinity of Oude. But reinforcements were beginning to pour into Calcutta at our latest advices. The hope of the insurgents is broken. Their spirit, save as it may be nerved by desperation, must be shattered. Their day is over. Their chance is gone. They were daring enough to stake their future upon a great crime, but not sagacious enough to turn their first success to account. Darkness has now fallen upon them. The shadow of death rests upon their path. The avenger of blood is behind them, and they have no city of refuge. Under such circumstances the contest can hardly be protracted. In another month or six weeks we shall probably hear that the supremacy of British rule has been re-established over the whole of India.

Taking for granted that such will be the case, and too certain that before then our soldiers will have exacted a pitiless vengeance, we venture to hope that the tone of our leading journals will at length be mitigated. We are very far from sure that the mutiny has been nearly so extensive in intention and in heart, as it has been in effect. Latterly, indications have not been wanting to show, that in this, as in many other instances, the bad minority have coerced the unwilling majority. How many men there may have been in any given regiment who, at the moment which preceded the first act of mutiny, would, if the question had been submitted to them, have energetically protested against the rebellion, it is impossible now to determine. These men were swept into the stream by an adverse fate, for which they could scarcely be held accountable. What course remained open to them when once the character of the regiment to which they belonged had been blasted by some overt act of less scrupulous comrades? There was no opportunity of separating themselves from the guilty—just as there was no opportunity for our own soldiers to discriminate between willing and unwilling mutineers. But now, there can be little necessity of dealing out wholesale retribution. The pressure of immediate danger is taken off. The even scales of justice may again be consulted, before the sword descends. At any rate, we who sit at home can hardly be justified in urging on an already inflamed military to needless and unrequiring vengeance. This is one of the changes which, it occurs to us, ought to follow immediately on our hearing that Delhi has fallen.

But there is another which strikes us as not less important. Hitherto, the persons who are really responsible for the government of India have been treated with a most generous forbearance. Everybody felt, and everybody who could command the ear of the country said, that a time of uncertainty and peril was not the proper moment for mooted the question, "Who has been to blame?" To strengthen then the hands of the Executive has been the one absorbing anxiety of the people. So far, so good. Patriotism demanded this much of them. We have all held our tongues, and have eagerly lent such assist-

ance as might be within our reach to the men in power. As long as there remained a possibility of doubt as to the issue, as long as want of unanimity at home might have infused heart into the insurgents abroad, it was well to hush up complaint, and to hold in abeyance many a query which the Government might have found it difficult to answer. But we know not why the country should be tongue-tied any longer. Forbearance, like every other virtue, has its proper limits. As there is time to be silent, so there is a time to speak out. That is now come. There can be now no sufficient reason why her Majesty's administration should be shielded from public criticism. They have been allowed an ample spell of indulgence. They have done pretty nearly as they liked, from the first moment that it became apparent that our Eastern possessions were in danger. In fact, Lord Palmerston has occupied the position of dictator. But the time is at hand for discussing with plainness several questions involving his reputation as a Statesman. It will be for the country to consider whether any portion of this overwhelming disaster is traceable to that policy which withdrew so many European troops from India to Persia, or to that personal or party convenience which continued Canning in supreme power at Calcutta, and Vernon Smith at Cannon-row, when the exigency plainly called for a more vigorous and resolute statesmanship than could be looked for from either of these functionaries.

Perhaps, too, now that Delhi has fallen, the public will deign to spare a thought or two for other subjects than India. We are very far from desirous that with the passing away of immediate danger, the interest which our countrymen have recently begun to take in the government of that important dependency, should pass away also. On the contrary, we hope to see that interest deepened and concentrated. But it need not be of so engrossing a character as it has been of late. We have some home questions which await settlement—questions, too, of no mean moment. Whilst Delhi remained in the hands of the Sepoy mutineers, and it was yet an open question whether we should recover possession of it for several months to come, it was not unnatural to suffer all other topics but that of India to bide their time. But the main cause of excitement is at length removed—and with the return of confidence may surely come a return of care for matters which are closer at hand, and which, perhaps, though less stimulating, will affect us quite as sensibly. The ministerial press, no doubt, will deprecate the diversion of public attention, even for a moment, from the progress of our arms in the East. The triumphs of the military reflect an accidental lustre on the Cabinet—and Palmerston will wear some of the laurels which the heroism of our soldiers have plucked out of this revolt. But, we would fain believe that the public will put a correct estimate on their own responsibilities—and that henceforth they will feel themselves free to entertain subjects which have recently been consigned to temporary oblivion.

Let us not close this article without an expression of hearty gratitude. Our thanks are due to the Supreme Ruler who, notwithstanding our past negligence, has seen fit to restore to us an important and honourable trust. Let us see to it that the great end of this Providential arrangement be in future sought with earnestness. Nor ought we, at such a time, to forget the painful but brilliant services which have been freely rendered to us by men but for whose heroism Europeans would have been driven from the Indian peninsula. It behoves us to take care that such men as Lawrence, Havelock, Nicholson, and others are not elbowed away from the position they deserve by aristocratic prejudices. Much has been said in favour of sending out Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General to Calcutta. But why should such a man as Sir John Lawrence be passed over?—a man, assuredly, as well acquainted with India, and as able an administrator, as any noble lord that can be named. The country owes a debt of gratitude to this class of men in the East which it can never adequately repay. In fact, they have saved our dominion. Why should they not be commissioned to rule it for us?

THE LAST DYING SPEECH OF ORANGEISM.

The Orange Society is in no mood to be quietly snuffed out. If it must die it will die hard, but it does not appear to think its time yet come. So the "Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland" has issued a manifesto, and we are warned that "the superior authorities of the body" will follow up the blow.

If we may judge from the tone and contents of this document, the Lord Chancellor will not feel himself driven to recall his letter, and the Irish Government will be quite able to stand the shock. For, truth to say, it is so mild an effusion as to be absolutely disappointing—remem-

bering the fervid appeals, and the vehement denunciations, with which we have usually been favoured from this quarter. It actually breathes of peace rather than of war, and, now that it is too late, it abounds with assurances that Orangeism is one of the most moderate, constitutional, and peace-preserving institutions in the country. As the *Times* neatly puts it—"the Chancellor condemns it for doing what thirty years ago it would have been proud of, but which it now hastens to disown." And the journalist bitingly adds, "after that there is nothing for it but to descend into the grave in peace."

According to these complacent chroniclers' the dissolution of the Orange lodges in 1836 proved injurious to the cause of peace and order in Ireland. For nine years Irish Protestants were dependent for protection on the Government of the country, but, "as might have been expected, the experiment proved a failure." So these lynch-lawyers, thereupon, re-provided themselves with some "better security than the law afforded them." And the effect has been magical!

The Orange Confederation has protected rights of property and person; it has contributed to the maintenance of domestic peace and public well-being. Wherever it has been powerful the country has been at peace, and persons of all religious persuasions have been safe under its protection. Wherever lawlessness, outrage, and murder have held their saturnalia Orangeism has been feeble and unknown.

And whereas, before the birth of Orangeism, Ulster was "in a state of sanguinary disorder," and its strength has been chiefly in the North, it is triumphantly asked, "What has been the state of the counties in which it thus prevails since the commencement of the century?"

The impudence of these assumptions is too great even for some of the organs of Irish Protestantism, who, in reply, ridicule—as well they may—the idea that Ireland has been pacified by Orange processions and anniversaries, toasts to the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory," and all the other appliances by which this decaying faction have sought to stir up ill-blood and to keep alive the embers of mortal strife among the Irish people. "As a matter-of-fact," asks a Derbyshire journal—

What was it put down Ribandism and outrage in the districts in question? Was it not done by special commissions? That is—was it not done by the constitution, even when that constitution was worked partly by Roman Catholic functionaries—by a Roman Catholic judge and a Roman Catholic Attorney-General? Is it just, then—we do not say it is loyal and constitutional—but is it just and true to affirm, as this manifesto does, that Government is unable to protect life and property, and that "persecuted men" must provide for themselves "some better security than the law afforded them?" Is it true that—not the constitution—but the "Orange Confederation has protected the rights of property and person," and that "persons of all religious persuasions have been safe under its protection?" Have the Continental enemies of the British constitution ever said anything of it worse than this? Is this impeachment of our constitutional form of Government true? Then give us despotism in preference! Give us any system under which the constituted authorities protect life and property, and do not leave society under the protection of a self-constituted confederation, in which the rest of the population recognise no lawful authority, human or divine, and who, if they act at all, must act in violation of the laws of the land, and in contempt of the legitimate tribunals, unless they hope to accomplish their objects by party songs and cries of "No Popery!"

Considering from whence they come, these are the unkindest cuts of all. And they mark a decided change in the tactics of the Conservative party. They are a proper complement to the efforts of Mr. Disraeli and his principal followers to throw Mr. Spooner overboard. These have snatched at the opportunity, afforded them by the Lord Chancellor's epistle, of disengaging themselves from troublesome political allies. The Irish Chancellor has knocked down Orangeism and they have hilariously jumped upon its body.

The cause of this lies near the surface. So long as ultra-Protestantism, in a political sense, paid well, it was kept in countenance by influential political leaders. Excessive zeal for the maintenance of the Irish Establishment was so much political capital. But now, it is otherwise. It is found best to preserve a discreet silence on such topics. A more accommodating policy is found to be the only practicable policy. So the ladder is unceremoniously kicked down. As soon as the dispenser of patronage and power gives notice, that the door to office is to be slammed in the faces of the descendants of those who slammed the famous gates of Derry in the faces of their foes, the cue is instantaneously taken, and it is declared to be all over with Orangeism!

We believe it to be so, and the fact is instructive and encouraging. It will give real Protestantism a fairer field. It will pave the way for the establishment of religious equality. The course will be cleared for political and ecclesiastical changes as large as those which have of late so greatly ameliorated the social condition of Ireland, and then there will be reserved for others the proud boast, vainly made by expiring Orangeism, that they have established

peace and liberty, social prosperity, and a regard for public and private rights, from one end to the other of a once miserable and distracted country.

STREET MUSIC.

Music, forsooth! We are not without some pretension ourselves to a love of music. We sometimes think we know what music is. We have occasionally heard it even in the streets. But, for the great bulk of what is termed, by courtesy, we suppose, "street music," why, we can only say with Shakspeare,

"Marry, I'd rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd,
Or a dry wheel grate on its axle-tree."

It is getting an intolerable nuisance. If Hogarth were alive, he might discover in any genteel square or quiet street of this metropolis a dozen originals a day from which to produce a twin picture to his "enraged musician." The small "brass bands," in which the French horn takes the air, and the other instruments surround it with every imaginable variety of discord, come first to our remembrance. They are atrocious—but they let you off with once a week. But the organs are positively unintermittent. And they all seem to be affected with the fog of London. Not one of them but is asthmatic—and with their husky voices, quite out of tune, they persist in profaning the choicest melodies to the distraction of your ear and nerves. As if this were not enough, two of them will often be played within a few steps of each other, producing such a *melange* of horrible sounds as can be met with nowhere else under the sun. If this invasion of domestic quiet were casual only, it might be endured, or run away from. But it has now settled down into systematic persecution. Talk of an Englishman's house being his castle, of what use is it to him, we should like to know, when he is driven to distraction in it, every hour, by wheezy organ-grinding. Literally, we are seldom without the nuisance of a drooping organ. We are surfeited of "The Rat-catcher's Daughter." We gnash our teeth at "Old Dog Tray." We have even begun to hate the "Old Hundredth." We scarcely ever sit down to write but we are needlessly reminded in tones which grate upon our nerves

"Oh 'tis hard to give the hand
Where the heart can never be."

Seriously, the thing is more than a nuisance. It is a cruelty—first to the public, and secondly to the poor victims who are enticed over from foreign shores to do the greedy behests of a set of arrant scamps who live upon their earnings. We are as reluctant as anybody can be to restrict individual freedom. But this harassing of quiet citizens upon system—this organisation of annoyance—this infliction of martyrdom upon every one who cannot afford to brave the noise of a frequented thoroughfare—ought to be brought under the control of the police. The inhabitants of Belgravia, we see, have drawn up a petition to Parliament to devise some means of abating the nuisance. We wish them success. We would fain see other neighbourhoods, not less pestered than Belgravia, bestir themselves to the same end. People who like what they call "street music" might be suffered to have the treat within their own doors. We see no reason why, upon a memorial being subscribed by the majority of the householders in any street, the police should not have authority to prevent the intrusion into it of any person plying the occupation of discord-making, whether by the throat or otherwise. Notice might easily be affixed to some conspicuous spot, in the words "Organ grinders, beware." But, perhaps, the best and most effective method would be to strike at the root of the mischief—and prohibit the hiring out of musical instruments for the purpose of being played in the streets. *Something* ought to be done, or we shall all be driven out of our senses.

THE REV. ALFRED VAUGHAN.

It is with deep regret that we announce to our readers the death of one of the most accomplished scholars connected with the Nonconformist body in England. The Rev. Alfred Vaughan departed this life at his residence in London, on Monday, at the early age of thirty-four. Mr. Vaughan has for some years been one of the ablest contributors to our periodical literature, although to the outside world he was known only as the author of the "Hours with the Mystics;" a book that made his public reputation as a scholar, at a single bound. We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Vaughan, but cannot write of him without testifying to the ripeness and the thoroughness of his acquirements, and the carefully conscientious use he made of all his talent. By his death the Christian church has lost one who had the rare qualifications of both a teacher and a guide to Truth.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Press* of Saturday makes the following grave statement:—"There is not one person in England, we believe, who does not now bitterly regret the refusal of the Government last July to transport to India a portion of our army overland. It was alleged at the time that the transmission of troops to India by way of the Isthmus of Suez was surrounded by great difficulties, the principal one of which was in obtaining the permission of the Turkish Government for the application of the route to the transport of troops. We are glad to have an opportunity of doing justice to the readiness of the Sultan to aid us in every way in his power at this crisis. A correspondent, upon whose accurate information and truthfulness we will stake the credit of this journal, in a letter from Constantinople, dated Oct. 7, 1857, furnishes us with the following facts, to which we respectfully call the attention of our readers":—

Four months ago Lord Stratford had an interview with the Sultan, and obtained his acquiescence and approval of the proposal to despatch British troops through Egypt to India. Such a step could not, according to treaty, be taken without a special firman and vizieral order. Lord Stratford having obtained the Sultan's permission, telegraphed and wrote to that effect to the Home Government. This occurred in the middle of June. No notice whatever was taken of Lord Stratford's communication until last Saturday evening, October 3rd, when a telegraphic despatch arrived at the Embassy, requesting Lord Stratford to go at once to the Sultan, and obtain the firman he had proffered four months before. Lord Stratford lost not a moment in following out the instructions of his Government. H.M.S. *Osprey* was instantly ordered to prepare for sea; and by Monday evening, October 5th, the Imperial firman and vizieral order were put on board, and she was despatched at once to Alexandria. It is a question now which will reach there first—the British soldiers, who cannot disembark in Egypt without the firman; or the firman, enabling the British troops to disembark.

Spirit of the Press.

The daily journals have been discussing for a few days past the two questions of our Monetary position and prospects and the Constitution of the Danubian principalities. We have referred to the first in another part of an impression of to-day. The second, inasmuch as it promises to become an interesting if not a difficult subject for final and satisfactory settlement, is being keenly debated by every journal that can assume either to lead or represent public opinion. The two parties in the controversy, as our readers are aware, are the Unionists and the Anti-Unionists—or the Constitutionalists and the Anti-Constitutionalists, the first being led by the *Daily News*, and the second by the *Times*. The *Daily News* of Monday, assuming that the Congress of Paris really meant something when it ordered that the opinion of the Principalities themselves should be taken as to the form of government which they would choose, writes thus:—

When the Congress of Paris decreed that the Principalities should be consulted, it could not mean that that advice was to be confined to details of administration. A few experienced functionaries might have furnished the information required on these points. What Congress wanted was to ascertain the great wish and desire of the population, well knowing that this is the only basis upon which an orderly, strong, and progressive Government can be based.

The chief politicians of Europe assembled in Congress have now received an answer to the inquiry; and that answer is unanimous. Princes, Boyards, citizens, and people have returned the same answer. Several ex-Hospodars were amongst the members of the Divans. If they have a voice to raise, it is for the Union. The duty now remains for the Powers which have signed the Treaty of July to meet, by their Ambassadors, and decide whether, after consulting the people of the Principalities, they will set their wishes at naught, and whether they will build stability in the vicinity of the Danube on popular adhesion or on popular disaffection.

The writer proceeds to discuss two or three schemes of merely partial union, and ends in stating that the only solution of the present difficulty is a "Prince administering the affairs of the two Principalities under the suzerainty of the Sultan."

The *Times* of the same day, on the other hand, treats the action of the Congress of Paris as a joke:—

The Divans convoked at Jassy and Bucharest have each voted for the Union of the two Principalities by a very large majority. This result was not for a moment doubtful. The influences which have ruled in the two capitals during the last few months, and the agitation produced by a new-born liberty of action, have not unnaturally led to such an extreme demand as the establishment of a Roumanian kingdom under a Sovereign to be selected from one of the Royal families of Europe. Yet we cannot but regret that the Moldo-Wallachian deputies have been encouraged to go so far. There is some chance that matters of real practical reform will be neglected when we see the Assemblies intrusted with the interests of the Provinces thus led away in pursuit of an illusion and a phantom, for it has been long certain that no such scheme can be realised.

The *Times* proceeds to state why the wishes of the

Principalities can never be realised. First, the "rights" of the Sultan lie in the way:—

From the outset of the Eastern complications Turkey has declared its determination not to weaken the bonds which unite these fertile Provinces to the Monarchy. Again and again during the last year the same resolve has been made known by successive Ministries, and within the last month, and since the annulment of the late elections, the Porte has addressed to its diplomatic agents a circular, in which it states beforehand that the Union of the Principalities, and much more the formation of a semi-independent kingdom, must not enter into the discussion at the European Congress. The question, then, must be considered as already settled, unless the Porte be persuaded by the other Powers to change its determination; for the Sultan cannot be forced to agree to anything derogatory to his rights and the integrity of his empire, of which rights and integrity he is, of course, held to be the best judge. It is evident, then, that the matter to be considered by the other Powers is, whether they will support the Sultan in this determination, or endeavour to induce him to change it.

In the same way Austria and Russia are disposed of, as both voraciously craving this additional slice to their dominions, and finally the character and condition of the Moldo-Wallachians themselves are fixed upon as the great and insuperable obstacle to the carrying out of their own wishes:—

It is with no wish to wound the feelings of the Moldo-Wallachians, but from a conviction that the truth ought to be spoken, that we must also declare our belief that neither their social institutions, their manners, nor their education fit them for forming an independent constitutional State. Are we again to sacrifice realities for shadows, the stability of Europe for the dreams of system-builders? Nationality and liberty,—are we again to be charmed out of our judgment by these words of magic sound? A constitution,—do we wish to see our venerable forms of government travestied in another demoralized capital, to be trampled upon after a time by the lawlessness of another petty Court. Moldo-Wallachian society contains no class capable of working a free government. A race of Boyards devoted to luxury and self-indulgence, whose chief object is to get the last penny from their property, and to spend it in Vienna or Paris; a priesthood the unconcealed partisans of the Russian Emperor, and forming an organisation which he can at any time direct; a serf peasantry without the intelligence or ambition, even if they had the power, to rise above their hopeless lot—such is the community which ignorance would compare with the Swiss, the Dutch, and the Danes. There is, indeed, a Liberal party, as everywhere on the Continent, but we ought to know by this time what to expect from that noisy, young democracy, which draws its social science from Fourier, its economy from Proudhon, and its practical ethics from George Sand and Eugene Sue. No; there are some materials which have the strength to stand alone, and others that must be built into and joined with stronger stuff. The Roumanian race is of the latter kind. It may prosper, and be happy, and fulfil its mission, whatever that may be, in the world, so long as it is incorporated with an Empire of strength and stamina; but independent it can never be. Sunder it from Turkey, and the time must come when Austria and Russia will dispute the possession.

The future government of India continues to engage the closest attention and the best writing of the press. On Indian subjects, generally, perhaps no paper has proved itself to be so well informed or so just and equitable in its tone as the *Examiner*. In its number of Saturday we have the following admirable remarks on one of the defects of the East India Company's government, arising from its selfish and sordid jealousy of a system of free colonization:—

The best way to establish our Indian empire on impregnable foundations will be to act upon principles as opposite as possible to those on which it has been heretofore ruled by that singular corporation, the East India Company. For a whole century our possession of India has been a mere military occupation, six parts out of seven of the occupying army being composed of the conquered races, and the most mutinous and inflammable materials which could be collected together. No wonder that such a government should at last have exploded in mutiny and murder, and with such prodigious havoc of public and private property.

The chief means, by which other nations of all races and of all ages have maintained their authority over conquered countries, have consisted in the free and numerous settlements of the conquering race among the conquered. But these are the very means which have been most pertinaciously and obstinately repudiated by the East India Company. Colonization was the mode in which the little country of Greece spread its language, its arts, and its religion, over Italy, Egypt, and Asia Minor. It was thus, far more than by its legions, that Rome made Italy, France, and Spain, Roman in language, laws, manners, and everything comprehended in the Roman name. It was the method followed by our Saxon forefathers when they conquered the Britons, by the Normans when they conquered the Saxons, and by the Anglo-Normans when they subdued the Celts of Wales and Ireland.

But the most pertinent instance of all is to be found in the Mohammedan conquest of India itself, to which we have on former occasions alluded. The original adventurers were a sort of marauding crusaders, composed not of one, but of several nations, distinct in manners and language, and united by no common tie save that of religion. They settled freely among the native inhabitants, intermarried with them, and converted them to a number which is thought at present not to fall short of ten millions. By these means, and with the help of a little occasional fresh blood from their parent countries, they were enabled for seven centuries to maintain their ascendancy over the Hindus, who always exceeded them in number in the proportion of at least twenty to one. An Afghan dynasty displaced a Turcoman, and a Turcoman an Afghan, and it was not until we ourselves had lopped off the most fertile and productive provinces of the Empire, that a Hindu nation, the Mahratta, obtained a temporary superiority over the Mohammedans.

The *Press* now demands an entire change of Government, presuming, apparently, that it will be

accompanied by an entire change everywhere—at Downing-street and Whitehall as well as at Calcutta and Leadenhall-street:—

India is not a party question, and we have never desired to see it made one. It is a question of which a true and accurate solution concerns not the men of one political connexion only—it concerns us all. If any one is now endeavouring to turn it to party purposes, it is clearly the people in power; their object being to throw dust in the eyes of the nation, in order to induce it to condone their misconduct and mistakes. That they can seriously believe, in the face of the evidence that is daily accumulating, that their policy has been either wise or righteous, it is impossible to suppose; and it is little to their credit that they should attempt to brazen the matter out, instead of frankly coming forward and admitting that they have been wrong, and endeavouring by future honesty and devotedness to atone for what is past. Their conduct is the more reprehensible as they must know as well as we do that, sooner or later, it must come to this. Indeed, we can see surging up a feeling among the masses upon every side that is likely to prove most dangerous, if the system of continued trifling with the subject be much longer maintained. The middle classes of this country have thoroughly made up their minds as to the gross misgovernment of India, if its Ministers have not; and so, too, have all in India, save the mere official class, both natives and whites. Our warnings have been often given and as often neglected, but we do not hesitate to warn the Legislature once more. If the honour of the country is to be vindicated, if its dominion over India is to be preserved, and if all those dire disasters are to be avoided, which on the separation of India from the mother-country would assuredly follow both abroad and at home, then must Parliament take up this question in an honest spirit of determination to do justice irrespective of party interests, and the past system of dealing with that unfortunate country must entirely be changed.

With greater pleasure we quote the following remarks on the "Party of Vengeance" from the same paper—a party that has been supported by the statement that the *Press* is supposed to represent quite as loudly as by those "in power":—

We mention them first because they are the noisiest, and also because, without doubt, they appeal to an element of human nature which is more actively vigorous than any other. These are they who would have, if they could, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and who assume a vast amount of indignation towards all who may express themselves less ferociously, as deficient either in courage or patriotism. We are happy to see, however, that this party, which carried all before it at first, is gradually losing ground; and that at meeting after meeting, of whatever shade of politics the principal speakers may be, there are always found some to protest against this bloodthirsty spirit, which is as uncivilised when real as silly and bombastic when assumed.

Taking as its text Lord John Russell's brief speech to the Reformers of Birmingham, the *Spectator* broaches the subject of future Parliamentary Reform, and the position of the noble Lord in relation thereto. It prefaces its remarks on the general subject with some interesting and well-expressed personal allusions touching the reasons of the recent political non-success of the old leader.

He cannot exclusively reproach his enemies, for his own foibles have been their most effective weapons. Some of those foibles militate against a clear understanding between Lord John and his friends, others weaken his utility as a public servant. He is counted a "cold man," and in that estimate has lain one of the most stubborn obstacles to a rapprochement between himself and his party. We are not developing a critical theory; we believe we are stating simple facts, partly known to Lord John himself, though he may extend his discoveries if he please. He is not a cold man. He is a man of quick perception and strong feeling. But we believe that, strange as it may seem in a man so long public and popular, he has the constitutional diffidence so often found in the English gentleman, which gives him the outward aspect of reserve. This has acted like ice on some who might otherwise have held out the hand of political friendship. It has frozen what might have warmed into a good understanding. It has checked some who might have been useful and have helped to restore his utility, but who did not know how they should be received. It has thus kept at a distance both old friends and new.

His political position is thus favourably defined:—

Perhaps nothing could have better made Lord John understand himself politically than the position in which he has been placed. The time has come, too, when the public itself is placed in a peculiar position. A Reform Bill has been volunteered from head-quarters; and although the public was not crying out for a Reform Bill, it will be most resolutely irritated if it should find itself trifled with. Since the question of Reform has been raised, it wishes to attain a bill worth having. Looking round for a man who can take such a matter in hand, or any other business of domestic improvement, the public sees many who stand ready to serve it as professional statesmen, for the sake of the political pay. But that is not what it wants. It requires a man who is thoroughly in earnest; who in any question of reform can give testimonials as a tried Liberal; a man who has not taken up reforms bills to meet a political exigency, as the "supply" for some popular "demand," but whose political career has been identified with the principle—one who loves reform for its own sake, and wishes its success in his heart. Now, with all his faults, Lord John Russell answers to these requirements. He may not be the best of diplomatists according to the present fashion of diplomacy; but we do not want diplomatists in domestic politics. Where Lord John undertakes a political measure which he intends to be a magnum opus, his conscience is thrown into the work; his reputation is staked upon it; his feelings are deeply and visibly engaged. He sympathises with those who desire the success; and, unlike some masters of statecraft, thoroughly commits himself to the movement. These are amongst his good qualities; and if domestic politics are to take their turn after the public has been satiated with foreign affairs or administrative

improvements, is natural that the public should look out for a statesman whose political qualities it can understand and trust.

The same paper is sarcastically severe on Mr. Layard's mission to India. We quote its remarks by way of illustration of what Mrs. Malaprop would call the graciously nasty.

We hope Mr. Layard will be back, and we have no doubt that he will be very amusing. As to the information which he is to get on the spot, it would perhaps be as valuable as that of the young lady who conceived herself essentially a judge in music because she "had been to Italy." Mr. Layard falls into the vulgar mistake that we can always learn any subject better on the spot. He will of course obtain a vivid apprehension of what he sees in the course of his personal tour; but how much will he see of the whole of India? Very little; still less of the whole subject of India; which might indeed be synoptically comprehended much more readily by a study of the information already collected in this country. If Mr. Layard were a lady in want of the best dress, he would probably go to Italy and collect silk-worms: he takes the raw material for the manufactured article.

The fashionable announcement is also "a card"—"To Constituencies." Mr. Layard is "an active, intelligent young man," who wants a place as M.P. Well, there are Members among the 654 who are neither so well-informed, nor so entertaining, nor so suggestive, as Austin Henry Layard.

We wish him well back; for the threat of visiting the seat of rebellion to form his own views upon its "cause and results," looks very dangerous. If he seek for the cause, he will be long in finding the needle in that pottle of hay; and if he thrust his head into the turmoil, he may ascertain "the results" personally in a manner only too conclusive.

The *Press* devotes another article to the recent Railway accidents, and suggests the following novel but efficacious remedy for them:—

The only loophole of escape from this hazardous monopoly appears to lie in the prosecution of a company by Government as often as an accident involving loss of life or limb occurs upon their line. The expense of doing so would doubtless be heavy, but the public would gladly bear it did the system offer any real security against the frequency of these terrible catastrophes. If a good round fine were inflicted whenever it could be clearly shown that the accident was the result of negligence of any sort or kind whatever, even though it could not be directly traceable to any individual, we do think that perhaps railway companies might in time find out that the public safety and their own profits were more closely connected than they appear to believe at present.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The proceedings against M. Migeon, says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, the successful candidate for the Haut-Rhin, have not done much credit to the authorities that instituted them, and the decision of the Correctional Court of Colmar, declaring its incompetency except on the single point of the illegal use of the decoration, embitters the disappointment. It is said that M. Migeon will appeal against the sentence of one month's imprisonment pronounced for that offence. From the evidence of their own witnesses, the authorities have been clearly convicted of employing the same "electoral frauds" for which they prosecuted M. Migeon. Supposing him to have had recourse to such means, it is mortifying to find that, with the abundant and powerful resources which they had at their command, they have been beaten on their own ground by an individual who relied only on his personal popularity, well or ill bestowed, and whom the rural electors persisted in regarding as the real candidate of the Government.

PRUSSIA.

It was stated in our last Number that the King would probably have a proposal for a regency laid before him in a few days. This was submitted to him on Friday. On that day, the Minister President was summoned to Potsdam by telegraph, to conduct the execution of the Cabinet order, having the effect of a power of attorney, which took place as follows: The physicians in attendance on the King first testified to their conviction that his Majesty was of sufficiently strong and clear mind thoroughly to apprehend the signification and importance of the act suggested to him; and then the King, after reading aloud the text of the document submitted to him in a clear tone, audible to such members of the royal family as were present, signified his acquiescence in its contents, and signed it. The document empowers the Prince of Prussia to conduct the business of the kingdom in his brother's name for the space of three months. As it is far from probable that the King can entirely recover his strength of mind and body within the short space of three winter months, it may be fairly concluded that this term will form only the preliminary introduction to a formal regency, during which the King will be in a position to travel about either in his own dominions or in foreign countries.

At noon on Saturday, the Ministers of State assembled at the palace, and the Prince of Prussia received the delegation of power for three months, in virtue of a Cabinet order signed yesterday by the King, and countersigned by Baron von Manteuffel. On the same day, his royal highness the Prince of Prussia has addressed to the ministers a statement, in which, after announcing his acceptance of the royal powers conferred upon him, he declares it to be his firm will to conform faithfully to the constitution and laws of the country, and to direct the affairs of the Government according to the King's intentions, known to him, so long as his Majesty shall think fit. The Prince adds that he expects from the army, the

functionaries, and the subjects of the King, that they will pay him due obedience. The ministers collectively, and each of them individually, will remain charged with the same responsibilities as before. The Ministry of State and the several departments, together with the military and civil administrations, will be maintained in the same conditions. The decrees of the Prince will bear the signature: By delegation of his Majesty the King: the Prince of Prussia. The Prince prays God to grant him strength and grace to execute his mission to the King's satisfaction, and for the good of the country, and hopes that the re-establishment of his Majesty's shattered health will soon put an end to a mission which he has accepted in deference to the King's orders and from love to his country.

This form of settlement of the crisis at Potsdam, says the *Times*' correspondent, will not be without a very disturbing influence on the wedding arrangements of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. As the Prince of Prussia will, in consequence of his holding this power of attorney, be prevented from coming over to England to be present at his son's nuptials, it is more than possible that the marriage itself will be postponed for a short time. Such a postponement would in many respects be desirable, inasmuch as, among other reasons, if the ceremony takes place later in the year there will be a better chance of its being favoured with fine weather, which, as far as the Berlin portion of the ceremonies is concerned, is a consideration of very great importance, inasmuch as the entry into Berlin of the bridal couple entails upon a large number of old civic notabilities the necessity of confronting the severities of the open air in those curtailed unmentionables that seem everywhere to form an essential of court costume. Quantities of young girls, too, will go out of the city gates to receive the bride, themselves dressed in bridal attire, and it would be a grievous pity if rain or other inclemency of the weather should mar the effect of white satin shoes and low dresses, and consign their wearers to a bed of sickness or an untimely grave. It is also very desirable for the position that the youthful couple shall subsequently occupy in the hearts of their future subjects that all Prussia should be able to look back to that day of their entry into Berlin as a day of sunshine.

A telegram from Berlin, dated 25th instant, announces the death of M. de Niebuhr, the Cabinet Councillor. The President of the Council, informed of the event by the Prince of Prussia, immediately proceeded by a special train to Potsdam to take the necessary steps for preserving the State papers and correspondence which were in the keeping of his Majesty's secretary. M. de Niebuhr, was a son of the celebrated historian.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia left Moscow on the 22nd, and were to arrive the next day at St. Petersburg.

NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storting was dissolved on the 14th by the Prince Regent. This session, which is the fifteenth since 1815, is the longest that has ever taken place, having lasted from the 2nd February to the 14th October. The speech of the Prince Regent comprised the following passage:—"His Majesty regrets that the Storting did not adopt the propositions founded on the nature of the union of the two kingdoms, and the common interests of the two nations, which were submitted to it by the Government in order to facilitate reciprocal commerce and navigation, and to regulate certain judicial relations of the inhabitants of the two States. But the considerable minority which the first of these propositions encountered in the Storting leads his Majesty to hope that the time is not far distant when the relations of union, so important for the two kingdoms, will be better appreciated, and that all cause for mistrust will have disappeared."

SPAIN.

The *Espana* says that the Queen wishes the new ministry to be composed as follows, but the negotiations for the purpose failed:—The Interior, with the Presidency, M. Isturitz; Foreign Affairs, Alcalá Galiano; Justice, Gonzalez Romero; War, General Perzuela; Finance, Bravo Murillo; Marine, General Armero; Fomento, M. Caveda.

A telegraphic message from Messay, gives the names of the new Spanish Ministry:—Armero, President of the Council; Mon, Finance; Martinez Rosa, Foreign; Busillos, Marine; Castro, Interior. Admiral Armero is also Minister of War, and the Marquis de Corbera is Governor of Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The *Daily News*' correspondent writes from Lisbon under date of Oct. 19th as follows:—

I regret that I am not yet able to notice a change for the better in the course of the deadly epidemic which continues to ravage this capital. The disease now appears to be spreading, instead of confining itself, as at first, to the parishes of the Sé and Magdalena. The movement everywhere, and among all classes, is to get out of the town and into the open country. So many people have left Lisbon, that the altered state of things is obvious to everybody. There is no appearance of life, no business, the shops are shut up—no carriages wake the echoes of the silent streets; on 'Change it is the same, hardly a dozen merchants are to be found at the hours of business, few bills are negotiated, and everything in the shape of trade is paralysed. The Government has begun to provide encampments in squares and open places for the gallegos, or water-

carriers, who live in close dirty houses, where they are greatly overcrowded and unable to pay proper attention to cleanliness. The average mortality is about sixty daily, and the upper and middle classes of society have hitherto suffered most. The Count de Casal, the Baron de Resende, and Signor Sensedello are among the victims of note who have recently been carried off. The faculty still continue divided in their opinions about the nature of the fever; and are by no means unanimous in classing it as yellow fever. There can, however, be no doubt that many cases of yellow fever have occurred, but the balance of probabilities seems to turn to the side of those who maintain that the disease is a species of typhus, highly contagious, and very fatal in its effects.

I hear, besides, of some cases of husbands abandoning their wives and children who are attacked by the fever, and flying away into the open country. But in opposition to this we may set the conduct of many members of the medical profession who manfully maintain their posts, although many of their number have succumbed to the destroyer. The King is also assiduous in doing everything in his power to calm the terror of the people, and is frequently to be seen riding about the streets.

PIEDMONT.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 20th gives an account of several ravages caused in Piedmont by inundations. The Sangone has overflowed its banks, and the waters have carried away the viaduct, so that the service between Turin and Moncalieri has now to be performed by omnibuses. The conveyance of goods to Genoa by rail is stopped.

TURKEY.

The Turkish ministry has been overthrown. Redschid Pasha has been appointed grand vizier; Ruzzi Pasha, minister of war; Zassif Pasha to the imperial guard; and Fetri Pasha to the artillery.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

On Saturday morning a telegraphic despatch was received at the Foreign Office announcing that the Danubian Divans had unanimously decided in favour of the union of the two Roumain provinces under a foreign prince, to be chosen from a Western dynasty, and with a representative government. This news has created a great sensation in Paris, as putting an end to all speculation on this interesting question. The quasi protest and circular-note of the Ottoman Government has now lost all its importance; for it is generally believed, says the *Press*, that the Congress of Paris will confirm, *pure et simple*, the decision of the Divans.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT PANIC.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* on Sunday, we have dates from New York and Boston to the 14th inst. The news represents the state of trade and commerce as most alarming. There was no alteration in the commercial panic, and the distress had reached a most alarming height. On the 12th a run commenced on several of the New York banks, the result of which is given as follows by the *New York Courier and Enquirer* of the 14th:—

The banks of the city of New York, by their officers assembled at the Clearing House last night, resolved to suspend specie payments this morning, and appointed a committee to proceed to Albany, and request the Governor to convene the Legislature to consider the necessity of enacting some law to give relief in the present financial emergency. They also resolved to make the most energetic exertions for the resumption of specie payments at an early day, and recommended that no dividend be made to stockholders until such resumption. The cause of this action on the part of the banks was a severe run upon them which commenced yesterday morning and continued throughout the day, compelling, during its progress, many of their number to succumb to its pressure, and placing before the remainder the certainty of the same fate in the certain renewal of a run still more severe to-day in case they opened their doors to admit it; never, indeed, in the financial history of New York was there a more trying and exciting time than yesterday. For weeks the merchants of New York had fallen in numbers, like so many sacrifices, on the threshold of the banks, beyond whose iron doors came no response to their appeals. Yesterday a multitude, like a destroying army, came down on the banks themselves, and sacrificed them in turn within the doors which they had endeavoured to bar so strongly. We need not describe this run in its outward features; each one sees the picture, though he may not have been in Wall-street or in the neighbourhood of the up-town banks,—a street crowded with two distinct classes, the one thirsting for gold crowding in hundreds the doors of the banks, and forming long lines up the steps and through the halls, with anxious faces and hands nervously clutched over their checks and draughts, crowding and jostling; and the other lookers-on, crowding the side-walks, joking and wondering how long the banks would stand the run. Such was the picture. Between the distresses of the merchants, who have been called upon to pay when they had nothing to pay with, and the almost total destruction of confidence among the poorer classes of the people, there were chaos and confusion throughout the city. The prevalent opinion yesterday was that a few of the old strong banks combined together to force the majority into liquidation, and thus confine the business to a limited number. In doing this the smaller banks were compelled to curtail their operations, and in the general restriction many of our most wealthy, honourable, and useful firms have been sacrificed. We speak within bounds when we say that this cause has driven 50,000 men and women out of our workshops into idleness and poverty.

Some of the largest firms had failed, including that of Messrs. Harper Brothers, the celebrated publishers.

The *New York Express* states that at three o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th there were collected about 50,000 persons.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* quotes exchange at 90 to 100, with a good supply of second-

class at 90 to 95. The latest telegraphic news from New York, is a little more favourable. On the 14th a better tone prevailed. State securities were steady, while fancy and railroad stocks were all better. No sales of Illinois or Michigan Central. On the Corn Exchange flour advanced 5c. to 10c., and wheat 1c. to 3c. Corn buoyant; provisions nominal.

The Pennsylvania Legislature had passed a bill fixing the second Monday in April next as the day for the resumption of specie payments by the banks.

At a meeting of the Boston Bank Presidents on the 16th, a general suspension of specie payments was agreed upon.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Bishop of Strasburg has issued a circular recommending all persons in his diocese to burn Protestant Bibles, and all books and tracts whatsoever published by Bible societies which may be in their hands.

M. Thiers was seen at Laon, a few days ago, surveying the ground on which the battle of the 8th and 9th of March, 1815, was fought, under the walls of that town. The historian of "The Consulate and the Empire" was afterwards going to visit the battle-field of Craonne.

The Hong Kong China Mail, of August 13, a date three days later than that of the advices by the last overland China mail, states that Commissioner Yeh had been "summoned to the capital to receive some high marks of his sovereign's favour."

The Migeon case is over. The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Colmar has condemned that gentleman for illegally wearing the Legion of Honour to one month's imprisonment, but has declared itself incompetent to decide on the charge of fraud in electoral matters.

THE FLOODS IN FRANCE.—The *Journal de l'Indre-et-Loire* states that on Friday, at Nevers, the Loire continued rising, but that the rain had ceased. At Roanne the water, which had remained stationary during the greater part of the previous day, again began to rise towards evening. The Allier, at Guéret, remains stationary. Two companies of Engineers had arrived at Tours, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants, and had already commenced taking measures for strengthening the banks of the canal. The flood gates where it enters the Loire had been closed.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech to the Governors of the Liverpool Collegiate School on Thursday. In urging the great manufacturing towns to increase their connexion with the universities, and assuring them that both Oxford and Cambridge would readily co-operate with them, he said:—

I frankly own, I never visit this great seat of enterprise and commerce without deeply wishing that that connexion could be strengthened and extended, for if it could, it would be for the benefit of both parties. The universities can't afford to lose their hold of places like Liverpool and Manchester; and we, with very great respect I say it, Liverpool and Manchester, cannot afford, without great detriment, to see the destruction of their connexion with the universities. (Loud cheers.) The old universities of the country stand in an altered position. They have no longer a monopoly of learning and of the accomplishments of civilised life. Many of the most distinguished men, many of the most accomplished men, are and will be reared from this time forward, as they have been for several generations, and perhaps in an increasing degree, apart from these ancient universities. At the same time I think an impartial observer will see that those ancient universities have laid their foundations both broad and deep in the social life of this country, and that for a long period—long, long after the youngest of us has laid his bones in the grave—it will probably still remain true that Oxford and Cambridge will be to our children, as they have been to our forefathers, the great fountain head of mental culture—the pattern and the standard after which others who have to follow and hope to do well must be contented to copy. (Cheers.) We all know that in cases of this kind everything depends upon this question, How high will you hold your standard? (Hear, hear.) According to the height of the highest educating body will be the recognised height of institutions of this kind. Whatever raises Oxford or Cambridge will raise schools of this description. Whatever lowers Oxford or Cambridge will lower these also. And if from these go forth the most abundant and fertilising streams for human culture, then, I say, it is an honour, and an ornament, and a benefit to Liverpool that by the energies of her own citizens has been founded an institution like this, which tends to place the flower of her youth in schools in more vital connexion with those ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. (Cheers.) But, upon the other hand, I trust there are none of us here present who believe that there is a natural or necessary antagonism between the pursuits of commerce and the pursuits of learning. In no period of the world in which civilisation has flourished have there been wanting cities which have exemplified in a most significant manner the felicitous connexion between the pursuits of learning and the enterprising spirit of commerce and trade. There is nothing in the engrossing character of commerce, in its demand upon time, or in its influence upon the mental habits of those engaged in trade, which ought to create a difficulty in those who pursue it between their love on the one hand of religion and duty, or on the other of that literature and those ennobling pursuits which add so much both to sweeten the cup of life and exalt its natural and moral tone.

Mr. Gladstone next referred to the patronage system employed in the entrance to the public service; described it as the curse and plague of the country; and argued that office should be the reward of honourable exertion.

It will, in my opinion, be a great and happy day—amidst all the difficulties that attend this subject—if we

can see, as I really begin to believe we shall see, these offices offered as the premiums and rewards of honourable exertion to the boys who, however they may have distinguished themselves by their talents, character, and conduct at schools, feel that their natural career lies in the direction of rendering service to their country as the holders of public offices.

MR. W. J. FOX, M.P.

Mr. W. J. Fox has issued the following address to his old constituents on his re-election for Oldham:—

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for inviting me to resume my seat as one of your representatives in Parliament, and for the gratifying manner, without solicitation or expense on my part, in which you have conferred upon me that distinguished honour; thus setting an example which, even after the promised reform, it would be indeed well for all the constituencies in the empire to follow.

After referring to the melancholy death of the late member, Mr. Fox proceeds:—

It is needless for me to state again opinions and principles with which you must be generally familiar, and which you have repeatedly sanctioned. After ten years' service in Parliament, I am entitled to ask what pledge have I ever forfeited, what promise have I ever falsified, and what reasonable hope have I ever disappointed? You have answered for me by your unanimous choice; and I cannot but deeply feel and fervently acknowledge the response you have made; the more so as, after the result of the last general election, I was fully prepared to acquiesce therein, to leave your representation perfectly and permanently undisturbed, and to render in other ways such aid as I am able to the great cause of reform and improvement, which we have all at heart. Equally prepared am I now to devote myself to the duties and responsibilities to which you have called me.

Since I last addressed you the great topic of interest which has arisen is the Indian insurrection. Of course, the power of the empire must be put forth for its suppression, and the Government will be generally and strongly supported for that object. But, in the words of a celebrated statesman, "I know not how to draw up an indictment against a whole nation." I cannot but believe that there has been gross misgovernment. While a righteous retribution ought to fall on the heads of those who have perpetrated unheard-of crimes, our justice should be pure from vengeance, and a thorough knowledge of the causes which have prompted this rebellion should lead to such modes of regulating the affairs of India as will best preclude any future extensive disaffection.

Allow me also to say that the time seems to be fast approaching when the question of Parliamentary reform, which essentially involves that of administrative reform, must undergo a national discussion and decision; and that I earnestly hope that, whatever their local differences, the Reformers of Oldham will as one man support their representative in demanding for the people a full, fair, and free representation in the House of Commons. This is no time for the Reformers to be fighting under hostile flags. The question is not an open one. "He that is not with us is against us." You have character to support and vindicate, and I do earnestly hope that in the coming struggle you will assert your pre-eminence as the Radical borough of Oldham.

I am, gentlemen, sincerely and gratefully yours,
London, Oct. 21. W. J. Fox.

REVIVAL OF FRENCH AFRICAN SLAVERY.

The French scheme of Emigration from the West Coast of Africa is, notwithstanding English remonstrances and objections, fairly at work. Cargoes of slaves, paid for on the coast, have gone to and have, after the usual mortality of the voyage, arrived in Martinique and Guadeloupe, there to be apprenticed and to work for ten long dreary years at the miserable pittance of some eleven francs a month—which is less than a free African can earn in these islands per week; and out of it has to be gradually deducted their purchase-money on the coast, the expense of transporting them to the West Indies, and profit of M. Regis, the contractor. Other cargoes of human beings, too, have been landed in French Guiana—a swampy and unhealthy possession, of the value and future importance of which the Emperor of the French is known to entertain visionary and exaggerated views; in the marshes of which millions of Negroes may perish without doing France any real service, and to which the pretence of restoring agricultural prosperity cannot be applied, seeing that French Guiana never was, like Guadeloupe or Martinique, prosperous or productive.

Well, this project has been at work for some months. Since our protest against it was recorded we dare say that some of our readers, from the silence that has prevailed on the subject, began to cherish hopes that, after all, the scheme was not so bad as had been anticipated—to believe that it was possible for a Government to enter into the purchase of Africans without risking those terrible evils which private persons provoked and produced by committing felony and dealing in Negroes—in short, to anticipate that we were mistaken in our apprehensions. We wish indeed that this had been the case. But the reverse is the truth. Our worst fears have been realised. They have been more than realised; for this fatal French project has been put into operation on one of the most interesting points of the coast, and is not only bringing desolation on the interior, but destroying the most encouraging exemplification the civilised world has yet seen of African improvement, and injuring a rising British commerce connected therewith. This monstrous disturbance of African society by the acts of the French Government has, however, at least this accompanying consolation. Affecting our interests, and occurring in the neighbourhood of a port which practically, if not legally, is British, it is impossible for the British Government not to bring the subject

strongly under the consideration of the Emperor and the French Cabinet; and, happily, there is yet time to repress this slave hunting and to restore peaceful cultivation before much mischief has been done. But not an hour ought to be lost, where the interests involved are so precious to humanity; and having little or no confidence in so insincere and factitious a Minister as Lord Clarendon, we invite Lord Palmerston's personal attention to the question. The *Court Circular* informs the public that the Earl of Shaftesbury is in the family circle of Broadlands, and as he, at last, has arrived at a strong opinion on the subject, perhaps he will press that opinion on the noble Viscount.—*Daily News*.

ACCIDENT TO "BIG BEN."

Our readers will hear with regret that an accident has occurred to "Big Ben," which has deprived him of that voice and tone to which they had already become familiar, and which it was hoped would be heard for many years, from the lofty clock-tower of the new Palace at Westminster. For some time past it has been the custom to toll the bell a short time at one o'clock on Saturdays. On Saturday, the proceedings were commenced as usual, and after the hammer had struck the third time it was found that the sound was not the old familiar E natural, but a cracked and uncertain sound. The superintendent of the works immediately gave orders for the suspension of the performance, and a close examination of the bell took place. No flaw could, however, be discovered in the first instance. The search was renewed, and a lighted candle was taken inside the bell, and while being moved slowly round, the outside was carefully watched; at length, to the dismay of all persons present, light shone through the thick metal, and there was no further room for doubt that the bell was cracked. The "crack" in the bell rises perpendicularly from the rim, or lower lip, to about half-way up the side, and it is directly opposite to the spot on which the bell was struck by the large hammer. For some time past grave doubts have been expressed as to the propriety of continuing the Saturday performances on the bell in the position in which it was hung. Situated at the foot of the clock-tower, and surrounded by a close boarding, the friends of "Big Ben" complained strongly of the unfair treatment to which he was subjected by being struck in a position where he had no room to develop his power, and not a few have considered that he was not struck fairly by the blows of the huge square and clumsy hammer which fell upon his metal side. Whether it be true or not that "Big Ben" was hung unfairly, or struck unfairly, the fact unfortunately is that his voice is for ever silenced; and not until he has been broken up, again melted and cast, may we expect to hear "his once familiar voice."

The accident occurring at the present moment is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as it was expected that a short time only would elapse before he would be placed in the belfry for which he was destined. Everything had been prepared for his reception in the lofty eminence of the "Clock Tower," the "cradle" for carrying him up, and the chains for hanging him were all ready, and Sir Chas. Barry waited only the arrival of the four small bells for striking the quarter hours, when the clock, which in the factory of Mr. Dent has for months past been keeping the most exact time, would be put in its place, and "Big Ben" would be elevated to those regions, where the boom of his mighty voice could be heard over the whole metropolis to proper advantage. The quarter bells are cast, and it was expected that, by the meeting of Parliament, the whole arrangements would have been completed. Several months must now elapse before the bell can be recast and placed in its position.—*Observer*.

THE LATE FLOODS.

The heavy storm with which the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and the whole of the Eastern Coast was visited on Thursday, has been productive of very serious loss of life, and damage to property. All the lowlands of Essex and Surrey, were placed under water, and the poorer class literally driven from their homes. Lewisham and Bermondsey especially suffered severely in this respect. On Saturday the banks of the river Lea gave way, and inundated the Hackney and Stratford marshes. That section of the North Woolwich line of the Eastern Counties Railroad which passes under the main road is still covered with water, thereby stopping the running of trains from Bishopsgate and Fenchurch-street to Woolwich and the Victoria Docks. On Saturday morning when the water first came down, it reached a depth of from five to six feet. On Sunday it was somewhat reduced, and yesterday it was again materially diminished. A number of houses adjacent to the line were flooded, the lower floors being filled with water, and the unfortunate inhabitants are considerable sufferers. The traffic on the Hackneywick branch which joins the Eastern Counties at Stratford, is also suspended, the rush of water having carried away some of the permanent road. A number of sheep which were grazing in the marshes near, were drowned.

At Maldon very severe loss has been sustained by the farmers. All the farms and villages in a direction towards the coast for miles bear traces of the havoc committed, many houses having been inundated, and much property injured. At Burnham a sad catastrophe occurred. A wedding in the town that day had been attended by a party of young farmers from the neighbouring district, and

two of them were on their way home at night in a horse and gig when they were met by the flood, and one of them, Mr. J. Rham, jumping out to secure the horse, was swept away by the torrent and drowned. His body was found next day some distance from the spot. At Colchester Camp the storm was severely felt, and a high wall next the military road was carried down by the wind and the flood. At Halesworth also, the sufferings and loss have been very severe.

At Great Yarmouth some fearful casualties occurred among the shipping. The *Ontario*, a fine vessel of 760 tons, Balfour master, laden with coals for Suez, got on the Barber Sand and soon after went to pieces, only about three-quarters of an hour elapsing before she became a total wreck. The whole of the crew with one exception were drowned, and, including the captain's wife, 23 persons in all perished. The only survivor was the chief mate, Mr. Robertson, who succeeded in getting hold of a fragment of the wreck, and who after drifting about for two hours was thrown ashore in an exhausted state about a mile and a-half below Caistor. The bodies of one man and of Mrs. Balfour, the master's wife, have been washed ashore.—The brig *Zillah*, of Whitby, Watson master, and 230 tons burden, laden with coals from Hartlepool, lost her canvas during the gale and drove on shore opposite the Thwart Lights, south of Winterton, where she soon afterwards went to pieces. The master and four of the crew were drowned, but three hands were saved. The names of two of the three survivors are George Dring and John Foster. Attempts were made for some time to communicate with the wreck from the shore, but the lines projected unfortunately broke. Eventually the survivors were rescued by a boat got off by the Winterton beachmen. The schooner *Argo*, of Yarmouth from Sunderland, went ashore off Winterton, and became a total wreck. The crew were happily saved. The schooner *Suitors*, Helenburg master, of and for Yarmouth from Sunderland, went ashore to the south of Yarmouth Pier and became a wreck; crew saved. The brig *Robert and Annie*, Captain Deane, of and from Sunderland for St. Malo, struck on the Scroby Sands and sank in deep water in the Cockle Gat; the crew were saved, being picked up by the fishing lugger *William and Mary*, of Cromer, and landed at Yarmouth. The *South Durham*, Captain Sutor, of and from Sunderland for London, with coals, and the brig *Leon*, Captain Tiodars, of and for Palermo from Shields, with coals, both struck on the North Scroby Sand, and in a very short time went to pieces. Nine of the crew of the *Leon* saved themselves in their own boat, the remaining eight were rescued by the *Emperor* steam-tug, of Yarmouth, after having been in the water some time on pieces of the wreck. Many of the latter were much bruised, and the whole were in an exhausted state. The pilot on board, named Thomas Dawson, of Shields, was unfortunately drowned. Of the crew of the *South Durham* two only were saved, six being drowned. The names of the survivors are Richard Young and John Watson. The master is among those lost. The two persons saved were rescued by the *Emperor* steam-tug, of Yarmouth, and with all the other survivors who were landed at Yarmouth have been passed to their homes by the local representatives of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.—The *Betsy*, of Yarmouth, a small vessel of about ninety tons, went ashore during the gale at Palling, on the Norfolk coast. The crew, four or five hands, were all lost.—The sloop *Two Friends*, of Grimsby, Deacon, master, from Sunderland for London, drove ashore on the Gorleston beach, and became a wreck in a few minutes. The crew were all saved.—The Norwegian bark *Henrick Dupont Minote*, Kruze master, from Browig for Fecamp, with deals, was lost upon the Hasborough Sand. The crew took to their boat, and all succeeded in getting into it with the exception of the master and carpenter. These unfortunate men could not be taken off, and it is feared that they were drowned, as the vessel was soon broken up by the fury of the waves. The men in the boat were picked up by the *Patriot* fishing vessel and landed at Yarmouth. A boat has also been noticed off Winterton bearing the name of *St. Katharine*, Hartlepool. As some wreck was also observed drifting about, fears are entertained with regard to the fate of some other vessels.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER.

Very few words are at present needed to describe the condition of this market. People are doing exactly what prudence prescribes or circumstances render imperative; that is, they are doing next to nothing.

Spinners and manufacturers, having now before them inevitable accumulations of stock, together with monetary difficulties which they cannot see their way through, are beginning, in several localities, to put their machinery upon short time, and that without asking their neighbours to do the same. Individual self-interest is at last likely to do far more in this way than associations have hitherto effected. At Burnley, short time in spinning will, on Monday, be added, we believe universally, to an extension of that measure in weaving. At Staleybridge, one firm went to four days per week on Monday last, and another great concern, we know, begins the same course on Monday next—in both cases equally as to spinning and weaving; and we understand two others have come to the same decision. It is a significant fact that more than 1,200 looms are put under a like restriction at Ashton; while at Rochdale and Stockport, and the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester, it is being applied to both spinning and

weaving by several millowners. One extensive spinning and manufacturing establishment on the outskirts of this city is working only half time. The last Brazilian mail brought unfavourable commercial advices. Drought in the interior had seriously injured crops, and food was very greatly advanced in price. The markets were overstocked with imports, and yet three vessels laden with them had arrived at Bahia. There had occurred a large failure in that city, by which English houses would suffer.—*Manchester Guardian*.

BIRMINGHAM.

The trade of this town is beginning to be very seriously affected by the increasingly unfavourable accounts from America, and the derangement of monetary matters here, to which the occurrences on the other side of the Atlantic have so largely contributed.

Trade is also suffering from the stoppage of the East Indian and American orders. The iron trade is languid, not so much on account of the withdrawal of orders from the States, but because of the restrictions of accommodation at the bankers' since the rate of discount has been advancing, and especially during the present week.

To the foregoing, it may be added that within the last fortnight the number of dishonoured acceptances has been increasing; whilst from manufacturers we have accounts to the effect that parties who under ordinary circumstances pay in cash are beginning to give three and even four months' bills. Facts of this kind sufficiently indicate the pressure which for the time prevails, and abundantly accounts for the increasing dullness in trade to which we have referred.

The metal market is depressed, and has been so for the last three weeks, in consequence of the suspension of orders from the East, and the unfavourable news from the United States; in this respect there will be no improvement until the important markets referred to resume a more healthy position. In metals generally there has been little speculation.—*Birmingham Journal*.

LEEDS.

The amount of business transacted during the week has been of the most trifling character, and while there is a noticeable disposition on the part of manufacturers to accept lower prices, the merchants show little inclination to increase their stocks, especially as a feeling gains ground that a decided fall must take place before business can resume its old limits. It is plain that stocks of manufactured goods are on all hands small; the drapers have purchased very sparingly, and the London merchants likewise, so that if any change should occur, the losses throughout the trade would be comparatively light.—*Leeds Intelligence*.

LEICESTER.

The expected further advance of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 8 per cent. has taken place. These stringent measures have not as yet affected the prices of wools and cotton, though a general flatness pervades the market. The American crisis must produce an immense amount of commercial evil and disaster in this country, and it is to be feared we are only at the commencement of its results. It is, however, cheering for the manufacturing districts to observe that in Leeds (the emporium of the cloth trade) 1,000*l.* would cover the losses hitherto sustained. Whilst we cannot boast of such a state of things here, we have reason to know the failures which have taken place will not result in any serious consequences. The stoppages which have recently occurred here are amongst firms who have begun without capital to work out their business, and who must have "gone up" under any circumstances. There is a fair amount of home business doing, and the trade is healthy, whilst the most extreme caution is used on every hand.—*Leicester Journal*.

ROCHDALE.

Excessive depression characterises the market. The continued bad advices from America keep in low water the merchants whose business is chiefly transatlantic, while exporters generally are repressed in any attempt at large transactions by the extreme rate of discounts. Home houses are little better circumstanced, as they are making up supplies of winter goods. With accumulations of stock, and general complications, spinners cannot see their way clear, and are, consequently, limiting production, without any combination. Thus self interest is now doing only what associations could previously effect. The reduction of time is to the extent of one-third. Wool has been extremely dull, and little business indeed has been done, that staplers are ignorant of the real market value of their stock, and their quotations therefore vary very much. Where sales have been pressed, great sacrifices have had to be made, but generally, stocks are held in the hope that the depression will soon blow over.

BELFAST.

Two large merchants in Belfast—a shipowner and manufacturer—have been obliged to call a meeting of their creditors. The liabilities of one we understand to be between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*—*Ulsterman*.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

EXECUTION AT ABERDEEN.—John Booth, convicted of murdering his mother-in-law, at Old Meldrum, in July last, was executed on Wednesday morning by Calcraft. He addressed the crowd with great firmness, contradicting his statement, made to the judge in court, that his wife's unfaithfulness, abetted by her mother, had led to the murder.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PLYMOUTH.—This town and neighbourhood has been

thrown into a state of great excitement and alarm by the perpetration, in the middle of the night, of an attempt to murder Mr. Braddon, a magistrate, in his bed-room at his country seat at Blackland. On Saturday morning about two o'clock the servants were aroused by the ringing of their master's bell, and the cook having alarmed the butler, he found Mr. Braddon lying with his face covered with blood. His son was then called, and the family for some time considered that an artery had burst. The butler of Mr. Braddon is suspected of the crime. On Sunday he was captured at Plymouth by the police in the streets that morning. He had on a gray great coat, containing a pair of gentleman's kid gloves and two strange keys. His companion, Thomas Brown, nineteen, dressed like a sailor, acknowledged, after considerable prevarication, that they arrived there by steamer from Portsmouth on Friday. After examination before the Plymouth bench on Monday, the prisoners will be transferred to the magistrates of Plympton St. Mary.

SPOILEN.—At the Dublin Commission Court, held on Monday, no true bills were returned against James Spollen. The commission took two hours to deliberate.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. Ellis, a Scotchman, was shot dead near Templemore on Thursday night. He had shortly before arrived by train at the station from Maryborough, and was on his way home to Doves, when he was met by a man armed with a pistol. The assassin, it is said, discharged the contents of his weapon in the region of the ill-fated gentleman's heart. There were others present at the time. It is a "landlord and tenant" murder.

BANKRUPTCY AND FORGERY.—Mr. Bright, late chairman of the Hull Flax and Cotton Company, has been apprehended on a charge of forgery. It appears from the *Eastern Counties Herald* that on Wednesday last there was a meeting of bankrupt's creditors for the choice of assignees. Debts to the amount of 101,437*l.* was proved. Messrs. Ringrose and Meggitt were chosen trade assignees. Mr. England, who appeared for the assignees, intimated that he wished to examine the bankrupt, upon which Mr. Wells stated that the bankrupt was present. The Commissioner retired with the parties to another room, where the bankrupt underwent a private examination, the result of which was that Mr. M'Manus, the chief constable, entered the room and took the bankrupt into custody.

The Swansea inquest, in the matter of the South Wales Railway accident, is still in progress.

On Tuesday evening week a collision occurred on the Stour Valley Railway, between Dudley Port and Albion stations, which, though not producing fatal consequences, was the cause of severe bruises to several persons.

SINKING OF A LARGE SCHOONER.—On Friday afternoon a fearful occurrence took place on the river Thames, near Fresh-wharf, a short distance on the lower side of London-bridge, by which the trading vessel named the *Stork*, belonging to Mr. Henry Collins, was capsized, and all on board nearly perished. The vessel was comparatively a new one. The wife of the captain was pulled off the deck and placed in a small boat. From twenty to thirty small boats immediately put off to the rescue of the other unfortunate hands on board, one of whom, without waiting for the assistance, jumped overboard, and swam nearly to the shore, where he was picked up by a waterman and taken on land. In less than ten minutes after the schooner canted over only one of her mastsheads and one of her bulwarks could be seen out of the water. She righted on Saturday at high tide.

Court, Personal, and Official Notes.

The Queen and Royal Family remain at Windsor. Lord Macaulay has been unanimously elected High Steward of Cambridge, in the room of the late Earl Fitzwilliam.

Mr. Inglis, Dean of Faculty, who defended Madeline Smith at the late trial, has been installed as Lord Rector of King's College and University, Aberdeen.

Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Head, departed from Liverpool on Wednesday, in the steamer *Indian*, for Quebec.

According to the latest arrangements, Prince Frederick William will come to England in the early part of next month, and stay at our Court until after the birthday of the Princess Royal.

At a meeting of the Hibernian Bible Society, held in Belfast on Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Bonn, mentioned this fact:—He had to tell them that General Havelock, who is now so distinguished in India, although a Baptist, was a member of his (Mr. Graham's) missionary church at Bonn, and his wife and daughter were members of it for seven years. He could also narrate an anecdote regarding that great and good man, which he had heard from the lips of Lady Havelock. When General Havelock, as colonel of his regiment, was travelling through India he always took with him a Bethel tent, in which he preached the Gospel; and when Sunday came in India he usually hoisted the Bethel flag, and invited all men to come and hear the Gospel—in fact he even baptized some. He was reported for this at headquarters, for acting in a non-military and disorderly manner; and the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Gough, entertained the charge, but with the true spirit of a generous military man he caused the state of Colonel Havelock's regiment to be examined. He caused the reports of the moral state of the various regiments to be read for some time back, and he found that Colonel Havelock's stood at the head of the list; there was less drunken-

ness, less flogging, less imprisonment in it than in any other. When that was done the Commander-in-Chief said, "Go and tell Colonel Havelock, with my compliments, to baptize the whole army."

BARON RENFREW'S NICE LITTLE HOTEL BILL.—Among the returned tourists is the Baron Rensfrew, better known as H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who came back more delighted with his tour than the stewards of his income probably are with one item of the expenses. For the hire and accommodations of the hotel at the Drachenfels, which inn was engaged exclusively for the Prince and his suite (six gentlemen and four servants), the charge was sixty pounds per day. Still the party had the place entirely to themselves during all the cream of the season, and though the charge looks abominable, it will not be found quite so atrocious on investigation—it is not much more than double what the hotel-keeper might have earned from ordinary tourists.—*Inverness Courier's London Correspondent.*

The Hon. Mr. Sumner, of the United States, passed through Inverness last week, on his way from Glenquoich to Dunrobin Castle.

The inhabitants of Darlington presented a testimonial to Mr. Edward Pease the "Father of Railways" on Friday.

DEATH OF LADY JAMES GRAHAM.—On the 25th inst., at the Pavilion, on the Parade, at West Cowes, after a long and painful illness, died Fanny, the wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., in the sixty-fourth year of her age. As her ladyship's dissolution had been almost hourly expected for the past month, all her family had assembled round her, Sir James, the Hon. Mrs. Duncombe, and the Misses Graham being with her in her last moments. By her ladyship's particular wish, her body will be deposited in a vault at Whippingham, Isle of Wight.

Miscellaneous News.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AT BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. Livingstone attended a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on Friday, having been invited to give some information of the commercial bearings of his recent discoveries. Mr. J. D. Goodman occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. Spooner, M.P., Messrs. Joseph and Charles Sturge, Alderman Lloyd, &c., &c. The Doctor was warmly received, and after being introduced to the meeting proceeded to give an interesting sketch of the newly discovered country. The Doctor delivered his lecture in the Town Hall in the evening.

The Roman Catholics have established a Shoe-blackening Brigade of their own, and the boys who belong to it are to be at liberty to conduct their occupation on the streets of the metropolis without any police resistance. Sir Richard Mayne has already assigned some fifty stations for these young Romans. The reason for this step on the part of Roman Catholics is, the partiality shown to the shoe-blackening fraternity belonging to the Ragged Schools, who are supposed to place themselves under Evangelical Protestant teaching in order to fit them for special privileges.

During the year 1856 ten lives upon an average were lost every week by wrecks and casualties at sea.

The proceeds of sale of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) to the 31st August last, were as follows:—
By public auction, in court £13,941,207 10 0
By provincial auction..... 2,824,381 0 0
By private contract 3,710,367 18 4

Total..... £20,475,956 8 4

The *Ripon*, with the heavy portion of the East India and China mails, arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, with 170 passengers, among whom were some refugees from Delhi.

THE LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN POSTPONED.—Mr. Brunel, engineer and designer of the *Great Eastern*, on Friday addressed a letter to the directors of the company stating his reasons for desiring to postpone the launch of the ship until the 2nd of December. Mr. Brunel, at the same time, states that the process of removing this ship from the bank on which she has been built to the river will differ materially from a common ship launch. The *Great Eastern* will be gradually lowered down the slip, and there will consequently be no spectacle such as that which attends ordinary ship launching.

THE MAYORALTY OF MANCHESTER.—Mr. Ivie Mackie, of the well-known firm of Findlater and Mackie, wine and spirit merchants, has received a memorial, signed by 54 of the town councillors of Manchester, requesting him to become the mayor at the approaching election in November. It is understood that Mr. Mackie will accept the invitation, so unanimous a requisition having on no previous occasion been adopted. There is reason to believe that Mr. Mackie will be one of the most popular mayors that Manchester has chosen to fill the office since the charter of incorporation was obtained.

THE WINDING-UP OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK has entered upon a new phase. The assignees, who have been constituted by Act of Parliament the representatives of the creditors, have issued a circular to the shareholders, in which they complain bitterly of the neglect or refusal of the shareholders to do their part towards the carrying out of the compromise. It will be recollected that the proposal to pay to all the creditors a composition of 6s. 6d. in the pound, in addition to the dividend to be realised from the estate, was stamped by the assignees and by the committee of shareholders as fair and reasonable. It was accordingly understood that the 12,000l. deposited towards the agreed guarantee of 20,000l. should, within a reasonable period, be increased by

the contributions of the shareholders to the sum required for the completion of the agreement. This has not been done; no addition has been made to the fund. The assignees draw attention to the fact that they are empowered by the act to give shareholders a discharge from all liability if they will come forward with their quota of contribution. If they will not, the assignees declare that the compromise will fall to the ground, and in this case they threaten to put in force an organised plan which shall reach all shareholders, both past and present, as well as those who have left the country. As a last resource, the circular is accompanied by a notification, signed by Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, the solicitors for the assignees, and by Mr. R. P. Harding, the official manager, inviting a meeting of the whole body of the shareholders for the 11th of November, at half-past 6 p.m., at the Guildhall Coffee-house, with a view to make the requisite arrangements for duly carrying out the compromise.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A return to the House of Commons made on the motion of Mr. Grey, M.P., shows that during the session of 1857, which occupied six months, or a part thereof, the House of Commons sat 116 days—viz., in February, 19 days; in March, 15; in April and May, 21 (the dissolution causing an interregnum); in June, 19; in July, 23; and in August, 19. The total number of hours of sitting was 903½ hours and 4 minutes. The House sat altogether 91½ hours after midnight. There were 7,963 entries in the "Votes," of the House (published diurnally). The average duration of each sitting of the House throughout the session was 7 hours, 47 minutes, and 29 seconds, or the best part of a third of a civil day. The House was reluctant, or had no occasion to sit after midnight in February, March, April, and May, but in the last three months (June, July, and August) the "midnight oil" was far more largely consumed.

SUICIDE OF MAJOR WARBURTON, M.P.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Major Warburton, M.P. for Harwich, who destroyed himself on Friday morning, about eight o'clock, at his residence, at Frant, by shooting himself. A surgeon was sent for, but could render no assistance, as the unfortunate gentleman expired almost immediately after the fatal act was committed. We are unable to give any further particulars at so short a notice. An inquest will, of course, be held, on the body. It may be unknown to many of our readers that the deceased gentleman was a brother of the late Eliot Warburton, whose untimely fate is so well known to them.—*Tonbridge Wells Gazette.*

ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.—It has often been remarked at what an enormous cost justice is administered in some of the country districts holding quarterly sessions. A better illustration seldom, however, occurs than that afforded by the West Riding Sessions held at Knaresborough on Monday last. The actual criminal business before the court consisted of one prisoner, who pleaded guilty of stealing a shirt, value 2s. The plea of the prisoner rendered the criminal business nearly nil, and yet there were in attendance at the court eight magistrates, who had travelled an average of twelve miles; forty jurymen, who had travelled an average of twelve miles; ten barristers—eight from London; and twelve officials of the court, who had travelled on an average twenty miles each!—*Leeds Mercury.*

CRIME AND EDUCATION.—At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for this county, held at Wells on Tuesday, the chairman (Mr. W. Miles, M.P.) congratulated the grand jury upon the fact that the prisoners brought for trial now and at the corresponding period of last year were precisely the same—viz. 43. With regard to the education of the prisoners in the present calendar, he found that six could neither read nor write, 7 could read, and 11 could read and write imperfectly, 4 could read and write well, and 15 were on bail whose attainments were not described. His faith, however, was a great deal shaken in the efficacy of education for preventing crime by the returns of the Kingswood Reformatory School. Of the 14 Somerset boys sent there the two boys who were the most proficient in every way had turned out the worst characters. Their proficiency in Scripture knowledge was satisfactory, writing good, reading very good, arithmetic (compound rules) good; and this, he need scarcely say, was as good an education as a boy of this class could get in any school. Yet one boy was reported as the least promising in the school and a source of great anxiety to the master, while the other had been removed by order of the Secretary of State to another reformatory school, from which he had since been expelled. It must not be supposed from these melancholy instances that he reprobated education, on the contrary, he was desirous that education, founded on a sound scriptural basis, should be given to every child in the kingdom, and he hoped his brother magistrates would do all in their power in their respective parishes for its promotion.

THE SCOTTISH FREEHOLD MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the Scottish Freehold Association was held at Edinburgh on Thursday, at which information of a very important and interesting character was communicated by Dr. Begg and Mr. Lindsay. The last named gentleman, who was recently appointed travelling secretary to the association, has just returned from England, where he visited a few of the large towns in which Freehold Societies have been in active operation. The report presented by him on Tuesday week was in the highest degree satisfactory, as was also Dr. Begg's graphic and encouraging account of what was said and done last week at Birmingham. The association has acted wisely in resolving that the valuable information communicated by these gentlemen should be laid before a larger and more public assemblage of the citizens of Edinburgh; and

we trust the other cities and towns of Scotland will ere long enjoy the privilege of listening to a similar statement of facts by a deputation from the Central Committee. The public have a high admiration of the energy and sagacity hitherto manifested by the conductors of this movement, and are prepared to enter heartily into any arrangements that may be proposed for extending the operations and strengthening the influence of the association.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

RECRUITING.—Recruiting for the various Indian regiments is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. Last week the number of recruits who joined the Indian depots at Chatham was close upon 700, a number altogether unprecedented. In addition to these, intelligence has been received that there are upwards of 500 recruits at the various recruiting districts waiting to be forwarded to Chatham, where they are expected to arrive during the present week. The supply of recruits comes chiefly from the London, Midland, and Northern districts, the neighbourhood of Liverpool having furnished a large number.

Mr. Robert Gladstone, of Liverpool, has obtained a summons against the editor and proprietor of the *Liverpool Herald*, who, Mr. Gladstone complains, has libelled him in a recent article, which amongst other matters describes Mr. Gladstone as an "English Sepoy."

ESCAPE OF A TIGER IN RATCLIFF HIGHWAY.—On Monday afternoon, about one o'clock, as a cattle van was conveying from the London Docks a remarkably fine specimen of the Bengal tiger, recently imported by Mr. Jamrach, the eminent naturalist, the catch or lock of the door gave way, and the animal finding himself at liberty, bounded into the road, to the intense terror of the passers by. For some distance it proceeded rapidly up the carriage way in a crouching position, evidently astonished at its unexpected freedom, until, by a fatal chance, it encountered at the corner of Bells-street a little boy, aged about eleven years, who stood gazing curiously at the strange spectacle. Before the child had time to escape from the savage animal's path it sprang upon him, lacerating the back of his neck and head in a frightful manner. In the meantime one of Mr. Jamrach's men, who had followed the beast in its flight, had armed himself with a crowbar, with which he struck repeated blows on the animal's head to compel it to leave its grasp of the boy. The last of these blows took effect, and so far stunned the creature as to enable it to be secured; but we regret to say, the bar glancing from the skull of the brute, inflicted a blow upon the head of the already fearfully mangled little sufferer, who was promptly removed to the London Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condition.

Law and Police.

REFUGEES IN LONDON.—The *Press* newspaper publishes the following particulars of a case which has not found its way into the daily journals:—The colony of refugees settled in London is altogether too close a family borough for even a keen detective to penetrate. It is quite an *imperium in imperio*, and altogether excessively disagreeable, unsafe, and not sufficiently under the grasp of the law. Now and then some curious circumstances, such as the Foschini affair, force themselves upon public notice. It was only a few days before the discovery of the mutilated corpse on Waterloo-bridge, that a gentleman of German type, walking close to Regent's-park, was observed to fall down flat on his back. He seemed to have been struck suddenly dead. After some delay and crowding, the man was picked up, put into a cab, and taken to the nearest hospital. On coming to his senses, he spoke in French, and stated that he had been robbed in Norton-street of his watch and twenty sovereigns. But at the house particularised, when the police visited it, all knowledge of the Frenchman in question was positively denied. Then another statement was made to the effect that the robbery took place at the other side of the river Thames, and either mental incoherence or downright prevarication was visible. When asked who his friends were, the first name mentioned was that of a noted French political refugee, now (or lately) residing in London, and it was not far from the refugee's house that the person was picked up. The matter was properly brought under the notice of the police, and the detectives were engaged upon the whole affair up to the middle of last week. For obvious reasons, in the aspect of the case, we suppress the mention of names.

THE WATERLOO-BRIDGE TRAGEDY.—Nothing has transpired which enables the police to calculate with any confidence upon finding any solution of the Waterloo-bridge mystery. All the circumstances upon which they based their suspicions have gradually crumbled away, and they are now literally at a stand-still. They have visited many suspected parts of London and its suburbs; many houses have been searched, others closely watched, and many persons have been seen with a view to identification, but all to no avail. There appears to be a pretty general belief amongst the most intelligent portion of the police force that all chances of discovery are at an end, except that which may arise from the confession of an accomplice who may be tempted by the reward offered by the Government.—The adjourned inquest on this murder was resumed before Mr. Bedford, on Monday, and a witness was produced who declared he saw a person dressed in female attire making her way through the turnstile of the bridge, with a carpet bag and a paper parcel, and he very well remembered her complexion, which might possibly have been disguised. After Mr. Painter had

given some additional evidence, Professor Taylor was called to record his belief respecting the mutilated remains. His testimony was clear as to the remains being those of a human body, and subjected to great violence. The jury then decided—"That the bones were the remains of a male subject of adult age, and that he had been foully murdered by some person or persons unknown." The police have found no clue whatever to the mystery.

ACCOMMODATION BILLS.—The Court of Bankruptcy has been occupied by proceedings in the case of Messrs. Sadgrove and Ragg, upholsterers, who have failed for some thousands. The peculiarity brought out in the examination on Tuesday week was the extraordinary mode in which Mr. Ragg, the managing man of the firm, had dealt in accommodation bills. The firm began business in 1854 with a capital of only 1,960*l*. Ragg had raised above 200,000*l*. by means of accommodation bills. His plan was to draw a bill, get it accepted by persons employed for the purpose, and discount it as a genuine trade bill at 10 per cent. In this way, three youths in his employ accepted bills for many thousands; not in their own names, but in the names of other persons, who, Ragg said, could not write, and had authorised him to get some one to write for them. Sometimes the acceptor was a person not in his employ, and Ragg paid him at the rate of about a shilling for each acceptance. One of these was a "Mr. Smith, of the Isle of Wight;" another was Mr. Woodman, "a poor man living in London;" a third was "Mr. Brown, of Stratford-terrace;" a fourth was a milliner working for the firm. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd suspended judgment.

THE "BRITISH COMMERCIAL AGENCY"—AN EXPOSURE.—A remarkable case was tried at the Reading Sessions on Thursday. John Singleton, Copley Hill, an "accountant," was accused of unlawfully endeavouring to obtain 50*l*. from Mr. Pole, a grocer, at Reading. Hill was clerk to the British Commercial Agency, a London house, for the collection of debts due by retail traders in the country to London firms. The London firms, "to the number of many hundreds," said Sergeant Parry, who prosecuted, "perhaps a thousand," subscribe from 20 to 25 guineas annually. Hill was sent to Reading to obtain the payment of a bill. As soon as he presented the account, Mr. Pole wrote a cheque for it; but while he was writing it Hill served him with a writ, to save "our expenses." Next Hill presented another bill: Pole said he was ready to pay it; but Hill said that there was no use in his doing so, as his creditors had met and had determined to "wind him up." Hill then asked to inspect the grocer's books, and offered on the receipt of 50*l*. for himself to "carry Pole through for 12*s*. 6*d*. in the pound." Pole rejected the offer, took legal advice, and communicated with Messrs. Conway, Phelps, & Co., who were stated to have served a petition in Bankruptcy against him. Mr. Conway at once went down to Reading. It then turned out that there had been no meeting of creditors, that no notices in bankruptcy had been issued, and that Hill's statements were false. He pleaded that he acted as the servant of Caster & Co., the firm which in fact conducts the British Commercial Agency; and he called Mr. Caster as a witness for his defence. In his own statement Hill said that Caster had made an attempt to procure Hill to admit that he was subject to hereditary insanity; but in the witness-box Caster denied all Hill's statements except the instructions to recover debts due. Mr. Caster admitted that he had formerly been a leather-merchant at Wisbeach. When he was asked whether he had paid three shillings in the pound, he declined to answer. "No one," he said, "shared in the subscriptions to the agency but myself." The Jury found Hill guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Recorder sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour. The exposure and its result are attributed to the prompt and energetic action of Messrs. Conway & Co.

Literature.

Gnomon of the New Testament. By JOHN ALBERT BENDEL. Now first Translated into English. With Original Notes, Explanatory and Illustrative. Revised and Edited by Rev. A. R. FAUSSET, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. Vols. I. and III. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

It is now nearly a hundred and twenty years since the first appearance of the *Gnomon* of John Albert Bengel. Since that time, modern scholarship has done much for the criticism and exegesis of the New Testament; yet, the work of Bengel continues to hold its place, and is, perhaps, more highly valued at the present day than it has ever previously been. At an early period, it greatly assisted, as the author hoped that it might, "in renewing a taste for the sacred Scriptures." It has long been resorted to, and liberally used, by the writers of commentary, both in England and on the continent. John Wesley's *Annotations* on the New Testament owe almost all their value to his use of Bengel, to whom he gratefully owns his indebtedness. And the latest and best of New Testament expositors admit that it is scarcely possible to name any work equally marked with the *Gnomon*, by intellectual acuteness, learning, sound judgment, and spiritual insight.

It would be interesting to sketch the life and labours of this excellent man of God and distinguished theologian; but, as we observe that Mr.

Fausset promises a brief memoir in the fifth volume of the present work, we prefer to delay, till the publication of that volume, the biographical matter we should otherwise be disposed here to introduce. Meanwhile, Walker's translation of Burk's *Leben und Wirken*, issued some years ago, and Hartmann's sketch in Herzog's *Encyclopædia*, will furnish materials to those whom the present volumes may induce to study one of the most suggestive instances of the life of a Christian scholar that has ever been put on record.

Bengel's *Preface* to his "*Gnomon*" is one of some half-dozen extended prefaces to great works on theology, which we should like to see collected into one volume, as a hand-book for biblical students. The *Gnomon* was preceded by the publication of an edition of the Text of the New Testament, and an *Apparatus Criticus*, in which the author's principles of criticism were explained and vindicated. The exegetical work to which he gave the title of *Gnomon*, was intended to follow up those labours; and its peculiar name was selected as "modest and appropriate,"—and in the sense of pointer or indicator, as of a sundial,—the intention of the author being (as he expresses it), "briefly to point out, or indicate, the full force of words and sentences, in the New Testament, which, though really and inherently belonging to them, is not always observed by all at first sight, so that the reader, being introduced by the straight road, into the text, may find as rich pasture there as possible." And to this remark, Bengel adds the following distich:—

"Nonnulli Indicii satis est in Gnomone factum :
Omnia te Textus, si sapias, ipse docet."

—Thus rendered by the translator,—"The *Gnomon* points the way with sufficient clearness: if you are wise, the text itself teaches you all things."

For those who have no acquaintance with the *Gnomon*, Bengel will be himself the best authority as to its intention and method;—later scholars being nearly unanimous in admitting the excellency of that method, and the fulfilment of that intention.

"There are many classes of those who undertake to illustrate the sacred books by commentaries; and it sometimes happens that they despise each other's plans, and love only their own. For my part, I do not act exclusively as a Paraphrast, a Grammarian, a Scholiast, an Antiquary, a Logician, a Doctrinal Expositor, a Controversialist, or an Inferential Commentator; but I take all these characters by turns, without stint or distinction. Each of these, indeed, has its own use; when that use is carried too far it degenerates into abuse; and this abuse may again be remedied by a just estimation and judicious employment of all the means at our disposal. I do not pass by without notice decisions, the authority of which has been generally received (*Dicta Classica*); I do not ignore difficulties which are the subject of wide discussion; but I examine with equal care the rest of Scripture, which is equally worthy of consideration. In each individual case I employ that kind of annotation which the part or passage under consideration may require to exhibit its force, to explain its words and phrases, to draw attention to the habit of mind of those who speak or of those whom they address, to bring out the true or refute the false doctrine, to elicit those maxims of piety or Christian prudence, which are involved or suggested by the sacred text, to examine quotations from the Old Testament, occurring in the New, and other parallel passage,—or to indicate the weight, and unravel the connexion of the arguments employed by the sacred writer. And all these things are laid before the reader in such a manner, as to give him the opportunity and inducement to pursue the train of thought further himself. At each separate annotation the *Gnomon* must be supposed to say, '*The Text runs thus, not otherwise. This, and no other, is the noun; this, the verb; this, the particle; this, the case; this, the tense; this is the arrangement of the words; this is the repetition or interchange of words; this, the succession of arguments; this, the emotion of the mind, &c.*'"

It will be seen from this passage that it was no part of Bengel's plan to enumerate and consider differences of opinions, with the names of their advocates, and the titles of their works; although he recognised the importance of that task for others, who might be competent to deduce the history of interpretation from century to century. He further adds:—

"When there is any difficulty, I am sufficiently diffuse: for the most part, however, I am brief, because the subject is frequently plain and easy, especially in narratives,—because I usually introduce observations illustrative of many passages, not in every passage to which they apply, but in the first which occurs,—because I have already treated elsewhere of many things which it is unnecessary to repeat here,—because many things which relate to the division, the connexion, the punctuation of the text, may be discovered by merely looking at the text itself,—because those things which regard the analysis of each book, are clearly set forth in the tables prefixed to them,—and cannot easily be repeated in the notes,—because I usually declare the simple truth, without a labyrinth of opinions,—because many things are compressed into small compass by the aid of technical terms. Hence it comes to pass, that this volume, though intended to illustrate the whole of the New Testament, is small in size, and less in weight, than many commentaries on single books of the New Testament. I have not thought it necessary to subjoin practical applications, '*usus*,' as they are termed, to each chapter; for he who submits himself to the constraining influence of Divine Love in the search after Divine Truth, imbibes from the Divine Words, when he has once perceived their meaning, all things profitable for salvation, without labour, and without stimulus."

To these passages from Bengel's *Preface*, we must add a few truthful and expressive words by the editor, Mr. Fausset:—

"Bengel is unrivalled in *felicitous brevity*, combined with what seldom accompanies that excellence, namely, *perspicuity*. Terse, weighty, and suggestive, he often, as a modern writer observes, 'condenses more matter into a line, than can be extracted from pages of other writers.' This condensation of style requires that the reader should have his attention always on the alert, and never presume that any remark is without point. Bengel's parallel references to Scripture are never common-place and superficial, and ought to be in all cases looked for, as being often equivalent to an able and lengthened comment. Deeply imbued with a holy reverence for all the written Word, he employs quotations of it in a way which opens out to the diligent student new and rich mines of thought in the sacred volume."

Bengel's *Synoptical Tables*, prefixed to the notes on various books of the New Testament, are well-arranged and highly useful; but the principle of his *Harmony of the Gospels*, as an adherent of "the three Passover system," must, we think, after the inquiries of more recent scholars, the results of whose labours are, also, sanctioned by the views of some of the most eminent ancient interpreters—be decisively rejected.

It yet remains for us to speak of the manner in which this translation is executed. The name of the editor, Mr. Fausset, is known, if not to the general public, at least to an appreciative scholarly circle, as that of a man of high ability and fine culture: and Messrs. Clark have been fortunate in securing the services of so thoroughly qualified a scholar, for the great work undertaken by them. Mr. Fausset's associates are men equal to the task with which they have been entrusted. The labour of translation has been divided between them as follows: the Rev. J. Bandinel, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, has taken the *Preface*, and Notes on Matthew; the Rev. J. Boyce, late of Aberdeen, from Romans to Hebrews, inclusive; the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Head Master of Wimborne Grammar School, from James to Revelation inclusive; and the Editor's portion has been from Mark to Acts inclusive. Mr. Fausset has, however, revised and edited the whole; and holds himself responsible for the substance of all that the volumes contain. He considers that his fellow-translators have executed their work "with all possible pains and accuracy;" and we are persuaded, that to his own labours, and theirs, no less praise can be awarded by competent critics. The additional notes, alluded to on the title-page, are of three kinds: (1) Explanatory of Bengel's meaning;—(2) on the Authorities for differences from the Received Text;—and (3) on Greek Synonyms, where the comparison of Bengel's views with those of scholars of more recent date, is necessary to the elucidation of the true distinctions. Some of these additional notes are extracted from the German version of the *Gnomon*, from the author's *Harmony of the Evangelists*, and from his "*Notulæ Criticæ*," in the "*Apparatus Criticus*;"—others are the original notes of the Editor and of Mr. Bandinel.

The volumes before us contain—Vol. I., the *Preface*, and the Notes on Matthew and Mark; Vol. III., the Notes on Romans and the Corinthians (1 and 2);—the remainder of the work will consist of three volumes, which are expected to appear in a few months. Biblical students owe no little gratitude to the translators and editor, for their conscientious fidelity and laborious painstaking, in the transfer of this invaluable work to English literature. And we hope the publishers, who have made this, on the whole, unsurpassed help to the interpretation of the New Testament, accessible for a subscription of twenty-eight shillings, will be well rewarded for the spirit with which they have committed themselves to this the noblest of their many services to biblical literature in England.

Picture Fables, drawn by OTTO SPECKTER. With Rhymes translated from the German of F. Hey. London: Routledge and Co.

This is a truly beautiful book!—

"Come, all dear children, come quickly, do—
Here's goodly company waiting for you:
Living creatures from far and near
Are all together assembled here,
As though they all had so much to say,
And wished to be question'd without delay."

"There are dog and monkey, and ass and ox,
And stag and badger, and marmot and fox;
There are birds and beasts, there are fishes too,
A crowd of visitors, all for you—
What the creatures say, would you like to know?
Turn the page, little people: this book shall show."

—Such is its invitation to children,—amongst whom, in Germany, Otto Speckter's *Fable Book* has been, for years, an immensely popular work. And no wonder;—it has deserved all its welcomes and praises, for the beauty of the designs, and the simplicity of the verses, in which the characteristics and adventures of animals, and the ways and plays of children, are set forth to young eyes and hearts, so as to quicken kindly feeling, to instil lessons of practical wisdom, and to afford genuine and abounding amusement. Right glad are we

to see it reproduced for English children, to whom we commend it as one of the rarest treats lately prepared for them:—hoping, also, that, as it is a very handsome and delicate volume, Mr. Routledge may, bye-and-bye, issue for them a plainer and cheaper edition,—as Mr. Murray did in the case of his exquisitely illustrated *Æsop's Fables*.

The volume is, however, one that will "find a place among works of much higher pretensions;" as the Preface says: and it is fully worthy of being offered to "the children of larger growth," as a work of art, of great merit, and fitted to afford delight to educated eyes and intellects. Otto Speckter's designs are true pictures—original in conception, truthful in detail, full of spirit, and sometimes overflowing with meaning. He has himself drawn them on the wood for this edition; and the brothers Dalgeil have engraved them in the most satisfactory manner,—we think there is scarcely to be found a more pleasing specimen of their art.

The German rhymes of Hey have been translated by Mr. H. W. Dulcher,—who, by confining himself (perhaps, on the whole, for the best) to two stanzas of three couplets each, has been obliged sometimes to help out the line with unnecessary words, and sometimes to content himself with a very hobbling version of his original. It would have been better to use more freedom, for the sake of ease and rememberableness, essential qualities in verses for the young. The following is an average specimen of the translation:—

THE TRAVELLER AND THE LARK.

Trav. Skylark, how early thou dost fly
Joyously towards the sun on high?
Lark. Blithely to God in heaven I sing,
Thanks for life and food to bring:
This I've always been used to do;
Traveller, is it your custom too?

And as she sang in the air her song,
And as he sturdily strode along,
Both in their hearts were glad and gay,
In the dear sun's bright, cheerful ray;
And the good God in heaven above
Heard all their songs of praise and love.

Some of these rhymes have found way into English before; and most of them are better, in meaning and spirit, than that we have extracted at random. But, say what one will of them, the pictures will make the book a favourite one.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Thorndale; or, the Conflict of Opinions. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.
The Australian Sacred Lyre. J. N. Sayers.
First Lessons on the English Reformation. Ward and Co.
Daily Prayers for the Closet and the Family. Judd and Glass.
India's Grievance and England's Duty. J. Snow.
Sketches by Rev. J. Curwen. Ward and Co.
The Sacred Plains. J. Blackwood.
Lives of Good Servants. G. Routledge and Co.
Moss Side. Ibid.
An Examination of the Facts, Statements, and Explanations of the Rev. Dr. S. Davidson. J. Snow.
Minutes of Proceedings in Parliament. Part VI. Waterlow and Sons.
The Sheep-fold and the Common. Vol. I. Blackie and Son.
The Saint and his Saviour. J. S. Virtue.
Parliamentary Minutes respecting Public and Private Bills. Waterlow and Sons.
Howe's Thoughts of the Devout. J. Snow.
Moore's Outlines of Veterinary Homoeopathy. H. Turner.
Poetical Works of Waller and Denham. T. Nichol.
The Comprehensive History of England Parts 3 and 4. Blackie and Son.
The Irish Quarterly Review. October. W. B. Kelly.
John Hampton's Home: What it Was, and What it Became. Knight and Son.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A NEGRO CHURCH.—The large church was filled to overflowing some time before I arrived there, and I had difficulty in making my way to the pulpit. Some said there were 2,000 coloured persons in and about the building; but assembled multitudes are usually over-estimated,—and I should say it was so in this instance. It would have been very difficult to number them, for they were jammed together in every part, and that irrespective of passages, pews, and sittings. There is a gallery on three sides of the church, which is appropriated to the class of free Negroes—persons who are in what we call in England easy circumstances. The floor was principally covered with common seats and benches. Within the communion-rails sat some twenty black, woolly-headed class-leaders and local preachers. These were fine, intelligent-looking men, neatly dressed in black clothes, and wearing plain white Methodist cravats. The spectacle, altogether, was most impressive. Some of the free Negroes in the gallery were not only well but handsomely dressed—white silk shawls, white gauze and silk bonnets, white kid gloves, and white fans, were plentiful among the dark females. The coloured people seem to be fond of white dress; and no wonder, for, great as may be the contrast between their complexions and their white caps and bonnets, yet, if such portions of their dress were black, how sombre and unpleasing would be the effect! Some of the men in the gallery were dressed in handsome blue and black clothing, associated with a very large amount of white shirt-collars, fronts, and wristbands. The congregation below was more neatly dressed: some of the females had blue, red, and orange-coloured handkerchiefs gracefully folded upon their heads into African turbans, but were plainly and coarsely clad in their body garments. The men, too, on the ground-floor were plainly, and

in some instances, roughly clothed. Many of these in the lower part of the church were slaves. The place, crowded and filled in every part, became most oppressively hot, and the perspiration ran down the faces of the people most profusely, and made them shine like polished ebony. For that phrase of quaint old Thomas Fuller's—"God's images carved in ebony"—so aptly descriptive of the coloured race, came irresistibly to my remembrance as I looked upon the dark shining mass of human beings before me. There were not more than half-a-dozen white persons within the church, and they were chiefly ministers on their way to the General Conference; for the whites of the churches in America do not mingle and worship with the blacks, even when visited by an English minister, whom, perhaps, they flock in crowds to hear when he preaches in a church not set apart for the African race. The strong effluvia emitted by the heated bodies of the Negroes, may, to some extent, account for this separation, but not wholly. No doubt the degradation so long associated with the coloured people has much to do with it. We commenced the service by singing—and such singing, I may confidently say, I never heard before. I do not mean as to correctness and order, but for its soft, plaintive melody, and its thrilling effect upon me. They sang in their several parts; for the choir was all duly arranged in the gallery in front of us. It was led by a female, who had a singularly clear, firm, and powerful voice. A band of dark sisters accompanied her in the air; a brotherhood of manly and mellow voices joined in the tenor; another company, in the purest tones, pealed the counter; while a larger division of huge, brawny black men rolled forth a mass of bass sounds that one might have called "human thunder" almost without hyperbole; and all the congregation joined the choir in singing. . . . Oh! those black, beaming faces—those upturned and imploringly soft, dark eyes—those eager, devout, and rapturous looks,—were too much for me, and the bonds of self-restraint, both with preacher and people, began to slacken; and when at length praiseful exclamations arose from different parts of the congregation,—such as "Blessed be the name of Jesus!" "Glory to de Lamb!" "Hallelujah!"—I could restrain myself no longer, but, from an overflowing heart, preached to them the Gospel of the Son of God. The effect was striking—the people wept and laughed, clapped their hands like children, shouted, and even leaped up and danced for joy. The description of Israel at the turning of their captivity might be quoted to represent the rejoicing Negro congregation of that night: they were like men who dreamed; their mouth was filled with laughter, and their tongue with singing; yea, "the floods" of the assembled people "lifted up their voice" and "clapped their hands." The whole mass of dark worshippers bowed and waved to and fro like a field of ripe corn before the wind; and, at length, clearing spaces around them, some of them leaped up from the ground and swung themselves round, literally "dancing before the Lord."—*Johnson's Methodism in America.*

DRESS ABSURDITIES OF 1857.—The middle-class man, then, finds his house and garden too small. The dinner table will not accommodate the old number; and if a leaf is inserted, the waiting maid can hardly get round,—a process more difficult from the number of breadths in her skirt, and the extent of stiff cord in her petticoat. The most delicate flowers in the garden are cut off by the ladies' hems as they walk the path, and the little greenhouse is no place for such tragedy queens; they cannot move without knocking down half-a-dozen pots. If the children are young, the parent dares not commit more than one at a time to the charge of the nurse-maid, for a neighbour's child was actually swept into the water from a bridge by a stiff skirt which went flaunting by,—the wearer being unconscious of the mischief. If he walks with his wife, he has to be on his guard all the time. If the wind blows, he is fettered by her superfluity of garments; and if it rains, no umbrella can cover them both. If the weather is settled fine, the lady's train raises a cloud of dust, and sweeps the path of all loose filth as they go. If they enter the parks, the steel rim of her petticoat cuts his leg as they squeeze through the narrow gate; and if they try the high road, there is too much probability that the whole apparatus may become inverted by a sudden gust catching the balloon. Umbrellas get turned wrong side out; and the existing skirt is much more easy to invert. If it is to be a drive, and not a walk, the good man runs the risk of being dismissed as a haughty actress dismissed an old friend. With a vehement prohibitive gesture she drove him back from the carriage-step, with "Pardon me—I and my dress occupy the carriage." The same women who in their youth marvelled at the slavery to fashion which induced their grandmothers to kneel in the carriage for a drive of many miles to save their lofty head-dresses, now banish husband or father to the box, or compel them to walk, to make room for the accommodation of flounces and steel springs. Sunday is changed. The children cannot go to church, because mamma leaves no room for them; and papa has to stand aside, in the face of the congregation, while his lady is effecting the difficult enterprise of entering her pew. Are the ladies aware that the dullness of church is relieved to bachelor gentlemen by the amusement of watching, and afterwards discussing, the comparative skill of the ladies in passing their pew doors? We are concerned to find that a new method of getting up Prayer-books and Bibles for church use enables the ladies to find their own amusement while apparently engaged in worship. It seems to be really the fact that the ladies' prayer-books have a small mirror bound up with the cover,—probably of about the same size as that in the hat-crowns of dandies, which

they consult while devoutly covering faces on entering their pews.—*Westminster Review.*

Poetry.

LOVE.

Who knows not sacrifice love cannot know:
The sickly fancies of the feeble brain
Are but as bubbles on the boundless main,
That, lost in its own depths, doth ever flow;
And in its dark unfathom'd breast below
Rare gems, in their own radiance hidden, lie,
As loving thoughts, too bright for mortal eye,
Enrich the heart where silently they glow.
The flower that owes its beauty to the light,
In fragrant incense to the blushing morn
Offers itself and dies. So godlike love
Takes from the cross its heavenly essence bright,
Bows to the scourge, the purple, and the thorn,
And dying here finds fuller life above.

W. K.

Cleanings.

NANA SAHIB IN A NOVEL.—A new journal, called the *Armée Illustrée*, which is advertised for next week, starts with a feuilleton entitled "Nana Sahib, or the Strangler of the Indies."

The following is the latest joke upon John Bull:—John was travelling on some American railroad, when a tremendous explosion took place—the cars at the same time coming to a sudden halt. The passengers sprung up in terror, and rushed out to acquaint themselves with the mischief—all but Mr. Bull, who continued reading the newspaper. In a moment, somebody rushed back, and informed him that the boiler had burst. "Ah!" grunted the Englishman.—"Yes," continued his informant, "and sixteen people have been killed."—"Ah!" muttered the Englishman again.—"And—and," said his interlocutor, with an effort, "your own man—your servant—has been blown into a hundred pieces."—"Ah! bring me the piece that has the key of my portmanteau!"

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The nation takes pride in this particular line. It is one of our institutions. Everything about it is of the grandest and stateliest. Its gauge, its lofty contempt of difficulties, the insulting superiority which it displays to all natural obstacles—the easy insolent way in which, as if for the mere sake of showing what it can do, it bridges the Thames at its widest, pierces the everlasting hills at their deepest, introduces life and light and civilisation into the dullest, and flings itself into the furthest recesses of the land—all this costs, as shareholders know, something. The Great Western running its trains to Chester is so superb a defiance of common sense that, among our other costly absurdities, this noble solecism is an honour to the country.—*Saturday Review.*

REQUISITES FOR AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.—The *Press* of Saturday last gives the following list of requisites for a campaign in India with 75,000 men:—

There ought to be some thirty or forty river steamers, with several thousands of tons of coals for their use. There would be required some thirty thousand baggage animals, and eighty thousand camp followers, at the very least. There would be required some seven or eight thousand remount horses for the cavalry and artillery, and almost as many saddles; and several batteries, with their carriages, harness, &c., complete, for the troops and companies that left their guns and stores at home. There would be required nearly nine thousand tents, there would be required thirty-six million pounds of forage for the troop horses and baggage animals, and about nineteen million pounds of grain for them, to be collected on various points. There would be required about a hundred and twenty thousand pairs of shoes and boots, and a proportionate number of blankets and other slops. There would be required ten million pounds of biscuits, three million six hundred thousand pounds of preserved or salt provisions, about twelve thousand bullocks for slaughter, nine hundred thousand quarts of spirits, and tea, sugar, rice, lemon-juice, and various other little articles of that kind in proportion. There would be required about a hundred and fifty thousand rounds of gun-ammunition, and about thirty-two million rounds of ball-cartridge. The etceteras of an army, and its ambulances, and its hospitals, one need not specify; though, like the etceteras of a lady's travelling-luggage, they form no small item in the whole. There is, besides, the military chest, which must be well filled.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—In a little book, written some time back by Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, an amusing anecdote is told of a gentleman using black cosmetic to an otherwise red moustache, with which when saluting the object of his affection produced a *fac simile* of his own upon her forehead. Now, we know this objectionable preparation is used extensively both by male and female. In the little book referred to we are told that Alex. Ross's Hair Dye produces any shade of colour, is permanent in effect, and quite natural in appearance; therefore, when a preparation like this can be obtained it is to be regretted that black grease is used.

BIRTHS.

August 8, the wife of Mr. WOLBOND DARE, of Emerald-hill, Melbourne, of a daughter.
October 3, at 2, Sutherland-square, Walworth, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD BEWLEY, of a son.
October 18, at 3, Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney, the wife of Mr. JOHN HOWARD, of Nicholas-lane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 6, at Emerald-hill, Melbourne, by Rev. A. Sharpe, Geo. WALBOND, second son of Mr. H. H. DARE, of Seaton, Devon, to SARAH ANNE, daughter of Mr. W. PIGGOTT, of the former place.
October 15, at the Independent Chapel, Honiton, by Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. RICHARD UPHAM, to Miss ELIZABETH ACKLAND.
October 18, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Mr. THOS. PLOWMAN to Miss MARY ANN BYARD.
October 19, by license, at the new Independent Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, Mr. T. WILSON, of Liverpool, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. S. PRINCE, of Atherstone.
October 20, at the Independent Chapel, Dawlish, Mr. HENRY PAIN, of Bristol, to EMMA WANNELL, of Dawlish.
October 20, at the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, Mr.

JOHN SEATON RICHMOND, of Bisbrooke, grazier, to ROSANNA, daughter of the late Mr. D. COLQUHOUN.
 October 22, at the High-pavement Chapel, by the Rev. B. Carpenter, Mr. J. M. PERRY, son of Mr. JOHN PERRY, to Miss THORPE, daughter of the late Wm. THORPE, Esq.
 October 22, at Charles-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McALL, Mr. EDWARD GOODWIN, to Miss BETSY THORPE.

DEATHS.

October 20, at Hammersmith, EDWARD TOWSEY.
 October 21, at South Bank, Oxton, Cheshire, CHARLOTTE ANN, wife of R. CLOUGH, Esq., aged forty-nine.
 October 22, at Queen's-row, Pentonville, Mr. R. DAVIES, aged forty-five.
 October 22, J. GILBERT, Esq., of Tournay Hall, Lydd, Kent, aged eighty-one.
 October 22, at Park-road, Regent's-park, H. OLIVER, Esq.
 October 22, ELLEN, wife of Mr. H. VIZETELLY, of Chalfont Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington.
 October 22, at his residence, 3, Park-road, Regent's-park, HENRY OLIVER, Esq.
 October 23, of Langley House, Prestwich, Manchester, SAMUEL BREWIS, aged fifty-seven.
 October 23, J. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Liverpool, aged sixty-nine.
 October 24, at 3, Montague-place, Bedford-square, Mrs. CASE, widow of the late GEORGE AUGUSTUS CASE, of Shrewsbury, aged sixty-eight.
 October 24, at Clapton-terrace, CAROLINE, wife of H. JANSSEN, Esq.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The most important news of the week, so far at least as this country is concerned, has reference to the state of trade in the manufacturing districts. In our columns of intelligence will be found a detailed summary of the condition of the great towns of the north up to this evening. The reports, we must confess, are anything but encouraging. Orders appear to be falling off on all sides; the leading firms are putting their hands on half or two-thirds time, and very many—if private reports may be credited—are being drawn into a great vortex of ruin, whose magnitude none can yet determine. But we still adhere to the opinion expressed in our last number—an opinion which is supported by nearly every writer on the present crisis of affairs—that the depression from which we are suffering will be neither very long in its duration nor very disastrous in its results. It cannot too often be repeated, for the encouragement of those who must to some extent suffer from the misfortunes of others, that we are smitten with no inward or vital disease. No causes have as yet been reached; no springs of power have as yet been affected. The sap of our prosperity is as vigorous, and rises as steadily as ever; only a leaf or two has withered and dropped off. There can be no question, however, that the next few months will try the stability of every house, and those that have been conducting their business on false principles, or have been attempting too much trade with too little capital, will probably be obliged to succumb to the pressure of the times.

What the degree and amount of that pressure has been may be gathered from a comparison of the Bank returns for the last seven weeks. They are published in a leading article in the *Daily News* of Monday:—

	Other Securities.	Coin and Bullion.	Reserve of Notes.
Sept. 5 ...	18,351,990	11,491,313	6,064,570
" 12 ...	18,664,052	11,218,461	6,194,375
" 19 ...	18,962,051	11,188,560	6,108,730
" 26 ...	19,719,700	11,276,988	6,014,160
Oct. 3 ...	21,835,843	10,662,692	4,606,040
" 10 ...	22,398,877	10,109,943	4,024,400
" 17 ...	20,539,565	9,524,478	3,217,185

Here we have results which might almost alarm the boldest and most confident amongst us. In seven weeks the public have increased their discount in spite of the eight per cent upwards of two millions sterling. In the same time the coin and bullion have decreased two millions, and the reserve of notes nearly three millions, making a total of five millions less power to give accommodation than the bank possessed at the beginning of the period. Under these circumstances it can scarcely be a matter of surprise that money should now be charged at a high price, nor will it surprise us if, before the end of the present week, it should be charged still higher.

We have noticed complaint made in one or two journals that the commercial public of England should now be made to suffer for the extravagant and lawless speculations of other countries.

It is admitted, it is said, that we are sound, why then should we be treated as though we were diseased? The fact is that we are simply keeping quarantine over commerce. If no embargo were now laid the probability is that we should, like our neighbours, nearly all be stricken down. We are preventing in place of curing—keeping half-a-loaf because we can't possibly keep a whole one.

The drain on the bank during the week has been very considerable, nearly 200,000*l.* having been sent out to America alone. The same amount is, it is said, being despatched to the East Indies by the Company.

One of the most interesting items of intelligence furnished by this week's news is the decision communicated by some of the Paris correspondents of the daily press, that the French Government in-

tended to rescind the prohibition against the exportation of corn and flour from France. The price of wheat in this country being so high the French farmers have protested against the loss they are obliged to sustain by the inability to sell to a neighbour willing to purchase at twenty per cent. higher price than they can obtain in their own country. As with our own country so with foreign nations; the law of supply and demand will very soon bring around a universal recognition of the principles of free trade.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Oct., 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£23,400,430
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	8,925,430
Silver Bullion	—
£23,400,430	£23,400,430
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,222,817
Public Deposits	4,833,021
Other Deposits	11,132,431
Seven Day and other Bills	869,070
£24,610,339	£24,610,339

Oct. 22, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, October 23, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

SIDDELL, T., Rochester, coal merchant, November 3, December 4; solicitor, Mr. Dalton, King's Arms-yard.
 SIBLEY, H., Birch-in-lane, mining agent, November 5, December 3; solicitor, Mr. Philip, Bucklersbury.
 CHANDLER, T., Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, surgeon, October 30, December 4; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.
 SLADE, J., and VINTING, J. T., Yeovil, attorneys, November 2, December 9; solicitors, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter, and Mr. Murly, Langport.
 LEE, J., Wolverhampton, engine manufacturer, November 2, December 2; solicitors, Mr. Bolton, Wolverhampton, and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.
 DOBSON, W., Derby, silk throwster, November 10, December 1; solicitor, Mr. Pickering, Derby.
 DAVIES, D., Gelly-Fear, Glamorgan and Belwelly, Monmouth, grocer, November 3, December 8; solicitors, Mr. Forward, Tredegar, and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
 POOL, F. W., Bristol, licensed victualler, November 5, December 7; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
 BOWREY, J., Bristol, oil and colourman, November 8, December 1; solicitors, Messrs. Brittan and Son, Bristol, and Messrs. Savery, Clark, Fussell, and Pritchard, Bristol.
 SWIRE, W., and BLAIR, J., Barden, near Skipton, contractors, November 5, December 4; solicitors, Messrs. Terry, Watson, and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 HARDWICK, T. W., and WILSON, W., Leeds, drapers, November 13, December 11; solicitors, Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds.
 SIBSON, E. B., York, grocer, November 5, December 4; solicitors, Mr. Gell, Jun., York, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
 HASSELL, S. T., Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, November 11, December 16; solicitors, Messrs. Stamp and Jackson, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 SHAW, E., Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, November 4, December 9; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester, and Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.
 BEALEY, R. R., and BEALEY, D., Manchester, shirt manufacturers, November 9 and 30; solicitors, Mr. Sturdy, Bucklersbury and Messrs. Chapman and Roberts, Manchester.
 WYCH, T., Macclesfield, innkeeper, November 4 and 25; solicitors, Messrs. Parrott, Colville, and May, Macclesfield.

Tuesday, October 27, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

MANDELBAUM, D., Minorities, importer of foreign goods, November 7, December 8; solicitors, Messrs. Lloyd and Rule, Milk-street.
 ROSE, I., Tooley-street, jeweller, November 7, December 8; solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, Swithin's-lane.
 HANCOCK, Sir S., Emswete, Kent, cattle-dealer, November 6, December 10; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.
 NICHOLSON, J., Hexham, Northumberlandshire, cattle dealer, November 6, December 8; solicitors, Mr. Batty, Hexham; Mr. Lowes, Haydon-bridge; and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 HAYDEN, B., Bermondsey, linen-draper, November 6, December 4; solicitor, Mr. Edwards, Coleman-street, City.
 SOMMERVILLE, T., St. John's-wood, Middlesex, nurseryman, November 6, December 4; solicitors, Mr. Oldershaw, St. Swithin's-lane.
 ROLFE, J., Jun., Leadenhall-street, tailor, November 5, December 3; solicitors, Messrs. Morris, Stone, Townson, and Morris, Moorgate-street-chambers.
 LING, J. B., and LING, J., cheesemongers, November 6, December 1; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.
 INGALL, H., Crutched-frairs, City, wine merchant, November 6, December 1; solicitors, Messrs. Cotterill and Sons, Throgmorton-street.
 OLIVER, D., Grange Mill, Kimberworth, Yorkshire, miller, November 7, December 5; solicitor, Mr. Broadbent, Sheffield.
 WILKINSON, J., Warrington, grocer, November 6 and 27; solicitors, Messrs. D. and R. Evans, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.
 KERRY, W. C., Nottingham, contractor, November 20, December 1; solicitors, Mr. Sollory, Nottingham; and Mr. Reece, Birmingham.
 WOOD, J., Salford, timber merchant, November 9 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Heath, Manchester.
 MONAGHAN, P., Wolverhampton, newspaper proprietor, November 6 and 26; solicitors, Mr. Neve, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
 SELF, J., Bishop's Waltham, innkeeper, November 6; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.

We had a moderate quantity of wheat offering this morning from Essex and Kent, but the supplies of flour by railway, and of foreign wheat from various ports, were liberal. Although both English and foreign wheat were freely offered at a decline, there was little business done in either, and where sales were made, a reduction of 3s to 4s per quarter upon the former, and fully 2s upon the latter was submitted to. Flour is per sack and barrel cheaper, and little doing. Barley dull, and 1s per quarter lower. Beans and peas without alteration. The

arrivals of foreign oats were again large: the sale was slow and prices 6d to 1s lower than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes without material change. The weather is fine with easterly wind.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 50 to 54	52 57	Dantzic	60 to 70
Ditto White	—	Konigsberg, Red	48 64
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	48 56
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	48 56
Scotch	38 46	Danish and Holstein	40 54
Rye	38 40	East Prussia	40 48
Barley, malting	42 45	Petersburg	50 56
Distilling	34 36	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Oats	50 52
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopol	52 56
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 42
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	52 60
Peas, White	44 46	Barley, Pomeranian	34 40
Gray	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	33 36
Boilers	48 50	East Prussia	22 24
Tares (English new) ..	48 50	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odesa	23 28
Oats (English feed) ..	22 25	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	36 50	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	56 60	Peas, White	40 42
Black Sea	58 62	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	90 100	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 21
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	—	Swedish	25 26
French	—	Petersburg	22 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 134 lbs to 142	—	New York	30 32
Rape Cakes, 64 lbs to 70 lbs	—	Spanish, per sack ..	48 50
Rapeseed, 354 lbs to 370	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6½d to 7½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Oct. 26.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, in fair condition. Compared with Monday last the receipts of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning were very moderate, and their general quality was by no means first-rate. Although the attendance of buyers was not so numerous, there was a slight improvement in the trade, but without leading to any advance in the quotations. The highest value of the best Scotch was 4s 10d per 8 lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 2,500 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 4 Scots; and from Ireland, 340 oxen. We were very scantily supplied with all breeds of sheep. For most breeds there was an improved demand, and prices were 2d per 8 lbs higher on this day's market. The best old Downs and half-breeds realised 5s 6d per 8 lbs. From Ireland, 330 sheep came to hand and Liverpool. Very few calves were in the market; and the real trade ruled brisk, at 8d per 8 lbs above last Monday's currency. Pigs were in moderate supply and fair request, at full prices.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.				Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2	3	4	Pr. coarse woolled	4	4
Second quality	3	0	8	10	Prime Southdown	5	2
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	4
Prime Scotch, &c.	4	0	4	10	Prime small	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	3	8	Large hogs	4	0
Second quality	3	10	4	2	Neat sm. porkers	4	8

Lambs, 0s 6d to 0s 6d.

Suckling calves, 25s. to 30s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Oct. 26.

The supplies of meat on offer killed in the metropolis continue only moderate; but the arrivals from Scotland and the provinces are liberal. The trade generally is heavy, at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs by the carrow.				Per 8 lbs by the carrow.			
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	Inf. mutton	3	2
Middling ditto	3	4	3	8	Middling ditto	3	0
Prime large do	3	10	4	0	Prime ditto	4	4
Do. small do.	4	2	4	4	Veal	3	8
Large pork	3	8	4	4	Small pork	4	6

Lambs, 0s 6d to 0s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Oct. 27.

TEA.—The market is still inactive, but the price of common congou has improved to 1s 1½d and 1s 1½d per lb.

SUGAR.—A very limited business has been done for both home consumption and for export. Previous rates, however, were generally current. The quantity advertised for public sale is very light. In the refined market prices were well supported, owing to the scanty supplies. Brown lump realising 6½s per cwt.

COFFEE.—The transactions have been to a very moderate extent. Plantation Ceylon was in favour at about late rates, but native has been neglected. Other descriptions have exhibited little animation, and no charge can be quoted in prices.

RICE.—The market is very inactive, but prices continue steady, holders demanding fully late rates. There is very little announced for public sale during the week.

RUM.—No business of any importance has been transacted, and prices are without the slightest alteration.

TALLOW.—The market is steady, and but little change can be reported in prices. F.Y.C., on the spot, 66s 6d to 66s 6d; all the year, 66s 3d; and spring delivery, 67s to 67s 3d per cwt. Stocks at the present time are about 8,000 casks more than at the same time last year.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Oct. 26.—There was no improvement in business last week. The transactions in Irish butter were few and unimportant, and for the most of a retail character, at a further reduction of about 2s per cwt. There was no pressure to sell. But the dealers, under the expectation of still lower rates, purchased merely to supply temporary wants. Foreign, all of best quality, was cleared off at a decline of 2s per cwt. Bacon was 4s to 6s per cwt cheaper, and sparingly dealt in. In hams and lard no change worth notice, simply because each was in short supply.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Oct. 26.—Since Monday last, the arrival of Potatoes coastwise and by railway have been only moderate. The imports from abroad, however, have been very extensive, viz., 97 tons from Tonnin, 1,200 tons from Antwerp, 212 tons from Hambro', 213 tons from Rotterdam, 77 tons from Ghent, 210 tons from Bruges, 6 bags from Bremen, 40 tons from Ostend, 91 tons from Groningen, 39 tons from Jersey, and 110 tons from other quarters. The demand is in a sluggish state, as follows:—York Regents, 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 120s to 140s; Middlings, 60s to 70s; Lincoln, 110s to 120s; Blues, 12s to —.

HOPS, Monday, Oct. 26.—The demand for all hops of choice quality continues steady, and the currency of last week is fully maintained. In other descriptions the trade is heavy, with but little inquiry. Duty 22s,000*l.*

WOOL, Monday, Oct. 26.—Since our last report great heaviness has prevailed in this market, and prices have had a downward tendency. The present state of the money market, the want of foreign orders, and the approaching public sales, added to the unfavourable commercial news from the United States, have had great influence upon buyers generally.

OILS, Monday, Oct. 26.—Linseed Oil is dull in sale, at 36s 6d to 37s per cwt. on the spot. Rape is heavy, and drooping in value. Palm is held at 46s to 46s 6d for fine Lagos. Cocoa Nut moves off slowly at 47s 6d to 48s; lard oil has sold at 60s; Tallow oil, 40s 6d per cwt. Olive has again given way; and all

fish oils may be purchased on lower terms. In Turpentine very little is doing.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Oct. 26.—Although our market is flat, we have very little change to notice in the quotations compared with last week. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot is selling at 56s 6d to 56s 9d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s. 1½d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

TO CHEMISTS, STATIONERS, and BOOKSELLERS.—For DISPOSAL, in a very populous district, West of England, a BUSINESS established above thirty years. Comfortable house, walled garden, coming in moderate.

Apply to G. W., Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, London.

TO DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, and Hosiery.—A YOUNG LADY, who has been engaged in the above branches of trade about three years is now open for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Good reference can be given.

Apply, C. T., care of Mrs. Clark, Reach, Cambridge.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.
CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE. USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)
66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.
Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.
Established 1820.

WINES from SOUTH AFRICA.
PORT, SHERRY, &c.
TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

These Wines, the produce of a British colony, which has escaped the vine disease, are in consequence wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy—are admitted by her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low prices.

A Pint Sample Bottle of each for Twenty-four Stamps.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

TERMS.—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street (Counting House entrance first door on the left up Railway-place).

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN,

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 90, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

GOOD FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

ILLUMINATED FURNITURE.—By a singularly novel patented invention, furniture of every description is now profusely embellished with artistic taste and elegance, far surpassing anything ever yet presented for public patronage. The designs represent the most costly articles, at nearly the ordinary charges hitherto demanded. The School of Design has for its object the combination of the arts with those of the mechanical sciences, and, by this invention, both are blended, rendering the articles so produced at once tasteful, useful, and substantially manufactured.

To be had only of the Patentees, **URQUHART BROTHERS, 483, New Oxford-street, London.**—The Trade supplied.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference, number, and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced **HOWITT and CO.,** at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, Bedding and Carpet Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, covering a space of more than 60,000 square feet.—**J. DENT and Co.,** proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg most respectfully to invite the attention of purchasers of any description of FURNITURE to their at present unrivalled stock, consisting of entire suites of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, manufactured by the best houses in London, which they have just purchased from several noblemen and gentlemen leaving England, under such circumstances as enable them to offer any portion at less than one-third of its original cost. Every article warranted, and the money returned if not approved of.

Principal entrance, 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, **MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield;** and 67, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES as made for the Crystal Palace, Sydenham—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

MAPPINS' DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS, sent direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, to their London Establishment, 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in the world may be selected from.

MAPPINS' PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases of twelve and eighteen pairs, are of the most elegant designs and first-class quality.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE. Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogue, with prices, free on application.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749. Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellency of these watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—**J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.**

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.
Silver, 20 "	15 "	10 "

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE
BEST ARTICLES

AT
DEANE'S,

ESTABLISHED, A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY has been celebrated for more than 150 years for quality and cheapness. The stock is extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser.

Prices:
Best transparent Ivory-handled Knives—
per doz. s. d. per doz. s. d. per pair. s. d.
Table Knives 34 0 Dessert ditto 28 0 Carvers 10 6
Best Ivory-handled Knives—
Table Knives 29 0 Dessert ditto 23 0 Carvers 9 0
Fine Ivory-handled Knives—
Table Knives 23 0 Dessert ditto 18 0 Carvers 7 6
Good Ivory-handled Knives—
Table Knives 16 0 Dessert ditto 12 0 Carvers 5 6
Kitchen Knives and Forks—
Table Knives 10 0 Dessert ditto 8 0 Carvers 2 6
Ladies' Scissors of the finest steel, the most finished workmanship, and in choice variety. Scissors in handsome cases adapted for presents.

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TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."
—**J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.**

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.,** Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

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It removes all eruptions, pimples, freckles, tan, tetter, &c., allays all heat or redness of the face, and renders a rough or chapped skin soft, smooth, and fair.

Ladies, to ensure retaining their youthful beauty, should after washing, apply a little of this fluid to the face and hands, then dry with a soft towel; after undergoing any fatigue, this will be found very refreshing.

Mothers nursing will find it prevent chapped or cracked nipples, and when applied to the infant's mouth heal all aphthous affections, as Thrush, &c.

It effectually softens the beard and prevents smarting during shaving.

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These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

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(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

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SIR,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.

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Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

Pitchley Hall, near Marlboro', March 18, 1857.

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A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS.

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (as whose cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and transmit with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

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